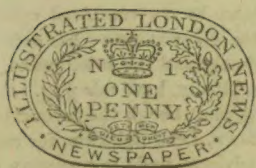


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

RIBBONISM IN IRELAND.

It appears that the old plague of Ribbonism is not entirely rooted out of Ireland; that plots and conspiracies are rife; and that in Lord Eglinton's estimation the evil has assumed such magnitude as to call for the display of unwonted rigour in its repression. But is the case really so? or has Lord Eglinton been needlessly alarmed? Simple folk on this side of St. George's Channel know not what to think. Our Rip Van Winkles—a numerous race—rub their sleepy eyes in bewildered astonishment, and ask themselves whether the old stories of the Potato Famine, the Pestilence, the Exodus of the People, the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, and the ignominious collapse of Mr. Smith O'Brien's Repeal agitation in the widow's cabbage-garden, were not the fantasies of a dream, and whether, after all, we are not living in the year of grace and of revolution 1848, and not in the peaceful reform year of 1858? But there is no mistake in the matter. The Rip Van Winkles have not slept. The newspapers which tell the story are the newspapers of the past week; the details flash to us daily and hourly along the telegraphic wires; and there is no denying the

disagreeable fact that the Irish Executive of the present moment is engaged in the task of putting down some real or imaginary conspiracy among the peasantry. The circumstances remind us of the old song of "Moll in the Wad" and her lover—

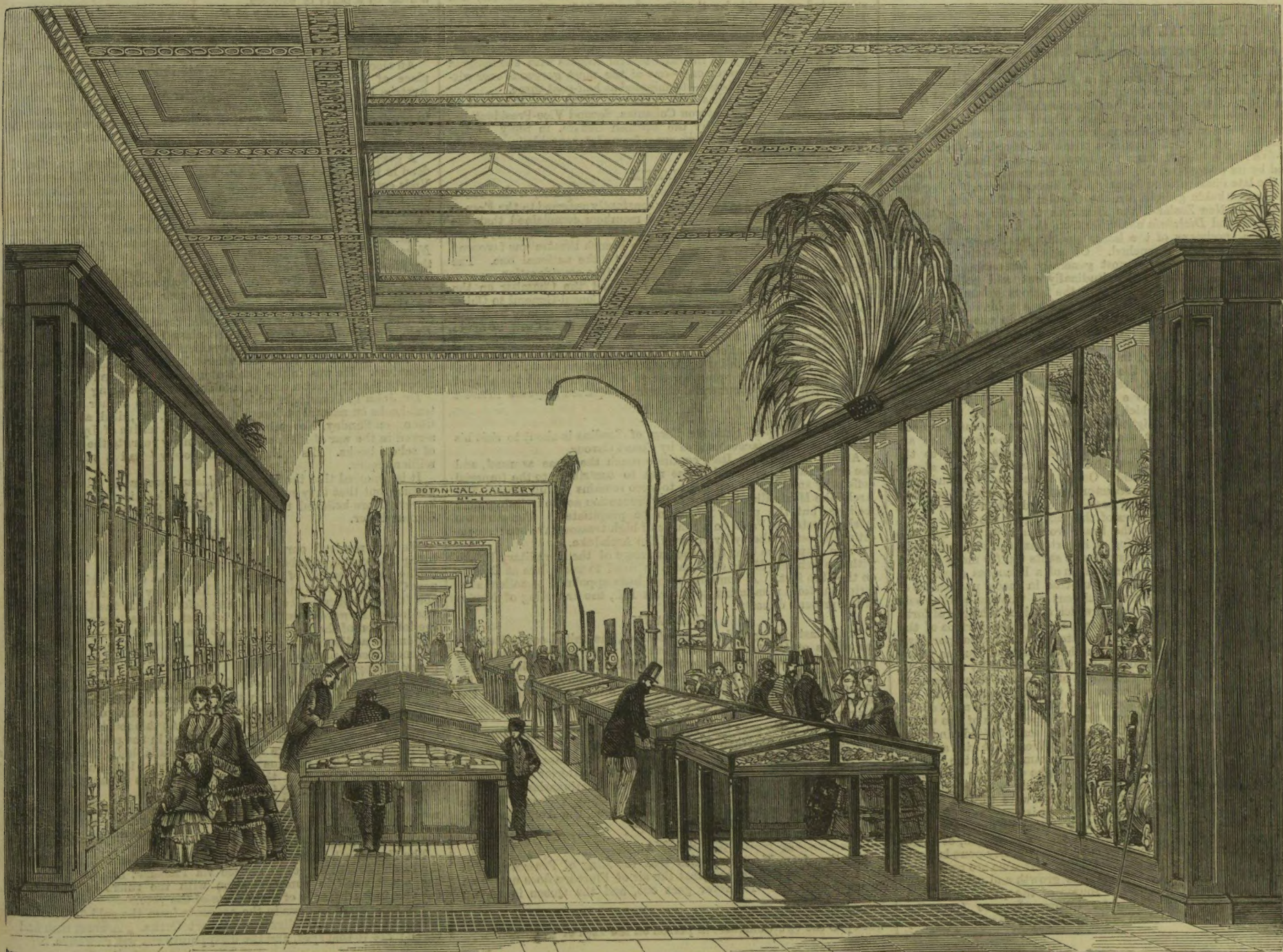
Moll in the wad and I fell out;
I wonder what 'twas all about—
She had sense and I had none:
That was the way the row begun.

And there are people who are so taken aback by this sudden revival of an agitation that seemed to have died and been buried ten years ago as to suspect that Lord Eglinton is somewhat in the position of Moll's faithless swain, and that he has rushed into a quarrel with the fair one with the "ribbons" without exactly knowing why.

Whatever be the fire which produces this particular smoke, it is impossible to read the recent history of Ireland, or to travel over the country, without admitting the great social improvement that has been effected since the dark years of the Famine and the Pestilence. The soil of Ireland has, to a large extent, changed hands. A solvent proprietary has come into possession—a proprietary, too, that is not of Sassenach blood, but mainly com-

posed of Irishmen themselves, who have drawn out their hoarded guineas and invested them in the purchase of the acres which they formerly tilled as tenants at a rack rental. The great stream of emigration has ceased to flow westwards to the United States of America, the Irish peasant finding on his own soil for the first time within his experience the prospect of independence. He has been raised from a potato diet to one of bread and beef. The corn-field has replaced the potato patch throughout whole counties. The brick cottage has very generally superseded the wigwam. The pig has been turned out of the family apartment, and, without ceasing to be a valuable article of commerce, the respectable animal has been deprived of his *status* as a member of the household, possibly to the advantage of the pig, and certainly to that of the peasant, and to the elevation of the moral character of the generation that is growing up under the purer auspices of personal cleanliness.

In addition to all these social and physical ameliorations, the senseless Repeal agitation has died away; and theological strife, if it have not lost all its bitterness, is no longer the one engrossing theme of everybody's conversation. The whole face and character of the country have improved; and Ireland—too long



THE NEWLY OPENED BOTANICAL ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

kept down by the combined operation of a multiplicity of unfavourable circumstances—has entered upon a new career, in which the industry and the intelligence of the people will, for the first time in history, have fair play. And yet, though all these things are true, and though the favourable picture is under rather than over drawn, Lord Eglinton, for reasons only known to himself and to his advisers, finds it necessary to resort to proclamations suggestive of the very worst days of Irish turbulence and misrule, offers large rewards to informers, and causes arrests to be made in as summary and wholesale a manner as if he were President of a Republic who was just about to expand by violent means into the condition of a full-fledged Emperor. We trust that Lord Eglinton has not been making too much of a small matter; that his rigour may not have the effect of stirring up and fanning the expiring embers of strife; and that we shall shortly hear the last of the arrests which he has judged it necessary to make.

But, without knowing the particulars, we think it will be found that the state of things which these severe measures are intended to meet is local, not general; and that no questions either of politics or religion are in any way involved. The rumour of a Celtic invasion of disaffected Irishmen from New York we treat as utterly unworthy of credence, not because there are not Irishmen to be found in New York who cordially detest British rule, but because such Irishmen are so fully employed in making their way in the new country as to have no time, even if they had the folly, for such quixotic enterprises as an invasion of the old. The people of Great Britain have perhaps been too sanguine in imagining that all the evils of Ireland had been cured by the rude processes of the last ten years. They have sincerely wished Ireland to be happy and prosperous, and may have too hastily jumped to the conclusion that a partial improvement was a general one, and that there was no longer any feeling between owners and occupiers of land sufficient to account for Ribbonism, Molly Maguirmism, and organised assassination. But there are corners in Ireland where the old leaven still ferments. There are districts where the well-to-do tenant feigns abject poverty, lest his already high rental should be further augmented; where to be a landlord is to be suspected, if not hated; and where a man may not dispossess a tenant, even for good cause, without risking his life from the bullets of hired assassins; where the whole population sympathises with the murderer, and has no pity to bestow upon the victim; where a cowardly and bloody Vehmgericht sets itself above the law and sentences men to death without hearing a word in defence; and where the executioners of such decrees are to be had for five shillings per murder. But these symptoms of disease are local. They do not pervade the whole body, and are far less virulent than they were before the great social regeneration due to those days of trial and calamity which have done so much for the present race of Irishmen. Lord Eglinton's proceedings, it must be admitted, are startling and painful; but the full publicity which must in due time be given to the causes which have compelled this course of action will, we trust, be of a nature to allay anxiety, to prove that Ireland is not retrograding, and that these flickerings of a baleful fire are its last efforts prior to the total extinction which awaits it under the better system which was long ago inaugurated.

BOTANICAL ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM.

In a recent Number of this Journal we briefly announced the opening of this room. The Engraving on the preceding page, with the accompanying cursory glance at a few of the more interesting objects contained in the newly-opened room, will serve to give a general idea of the nature of the objects exhibited in it. At the two ends of the room are placed trunks of tree-ferns, palms, and other remarkable monocotyledonous trees. The most conspicuous of the tree-ferns is a trunk of *Alsophila Brunonian*, forty-five feet in height, from the mountains of Sylhet, which was named by its discoverer, Dr. Wallich, as the most noble of its tribe, after the late distinguished botanist, Mr. Robert Brown. Other tree-ferns of remarkable growth are the *Cyathea dealbata* and *Cyathea medullaris* of New Zealand, the *Hemitelia Capensis* of the Cape of Good Hope, and *Dicksonia antarctica* from the Australasian regions. One of the specimens of the latter has the peculiarity, very rare among ferns, of being branched. Of palms, the date, coconut, and betel are among the most generally interesting; but the most striking is the trunk, longitudinally cut and polished, and surmounted by a polished cylinder, of the famous Palmeira palm of the Portuguese, the tal of India, of which a splendid transverse section made near the base is also to be seen in one of the wall-cases. Next to this in elegance of structure may be noticed two trunks of the wax-palm of Brazil, remarkable for the persistent spiral bases of their fronds, in one of which the spine is directed upwards to the right and in the other to the left, an irregularity of very rare occurrence in the vegetable kingdom. The cylindrical polished upper portion of one of these trunks, and the sections in various directions which are suspended by it, show how ornamentally this wood might be employed for various purposes. Among the other trunks at the eastern end of the room two are calculated to attract particular attention: these belong to the so-called "grass-tree" of New Holland, a tree which is almost peculiar to King George's Sound. One of these is cut longitudinally to show its curious internal structure, and both exhibit on their surface the indication of having been subjected while living to the action of fire. But the closeness of the packing of the bases of the leaves is such as to protect the heart from injury, and the tree continues, in spite of the burning of its external surface, to live and to throw out new leaves and flower-heads at its top for many successive years. A large branched specimen of a liliaceous genus, *Velocaria*, from Brazil, resembles the grass-tree in many particulars of its structure. Among the other specimens at this end of the room are a bamboo, grown at Chatsworth, which attained a height of forty feet in six weeks from its first appearance above the surface of the ground—thus growing at the average rate of nearly a foot per day; and a specimen of the reed of which the Indians of Guiana make use for blowing their poisoned arrows, which frequently reaches, in one smooth, straight joint, to the length of sixteen or seventeen feet. Over the centre of the wall-cases on the northern side of the room is a fine frond of the talipot-palm of Ceylon; and most of the cases on the same side are occupied by specimens of the wood, leaves, and régimes of palms. Of these the scaly-fruited kinds are among the most elegant—the wine-palm of Western Africa and the ruffia-palm of Madagascar affording striking examples. At the bottom of case 5 may be seen several varieties of the double or sea coconut, so called on account of the ignorance which long prevailed in relation to the native place of its nuts, which were thrown by the sea on many of the tropical coasts of Asia. It is now known to grow in the Seychelles Islands, where the tree attains a height of eighty feet or more, producing fruits of fifteen inches in length, of three feet in circumference, and weighing from thirty to fifty pounds, each containing one, two, or three nuts. In the next case are numerous specimens illustrative of the coconut, its growth and germination, and of the oil-palm of Africa, the source of the palm-oil now so extensively used as a substitute for tallow. In case 7 may be noticed an entire fruit, in this state exceedingly rare in Europe,

of the vegetable ivory, and sections of the tree which furnishes the "dragon's blood" of commerce. A curious garment from the coast of Tenasserim, ornamented with numerous varieties of the involucra of the grass called "Job's tears," is exhibited in case 9, together with many varieties of maize. In the same case below are sections of the cork-oak and of its bark, and of several other curious trees, particularly of the tree-nettle of New Holland, an arborescent species of nettle, the trunk of which, very irregular in its outline, reaches nearly four feet in diameter, and the leaves of which sting with such virulence as to cause serious injury to those who incautiously lay hold of them. Many fine specimens of coniferous woods and of their cones occupy case 10. In case 12 is exhibited a dried leaf of the noble water-lily named after our gracious Queen; and below it are specimens of the wood, bark, &c., of the gigantic Californian tree which has excited so much attention at the Crystal Palace. Many curious specimens occupy the remainder of the wall-cases, two of which are devoted to specimens, in spirits of wine, of fruits, flowers, &c., and three to a remarkable collection of clay models of English fungi made by the late Mr. James Sowerby. The table-cases in the centre of the room are chiefly occupied by sections of woods of various families, and more or less curious in their structure, from different parts of the world, among which the general visitor will be particularly struck with a set of cabinetmakers' woods, many of them of much rarity as well as beauty. One of the tables contains also a series of botanical specimens of *Banksia* and *Dryandra*, two very nearly-related genera, and among the most remarkable and characteristic of New Holland forms.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor received on Sunday, at a solemn audience, his Excellency M. Mon, who came to present his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Spain to the Court of the Tuilleries.

The Empress and the Princess Mathilde on Monday paid an unexpected visit to Prince Napoleon, at the offices of his Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies.

The Prince Imperial may be seen almost every fine afternoon, about three o'clock, playing in the reserved garden of the Tuilleries. The Prince is always accompanied by his governess, and attended by a servant.

Preparations indicative of an Imperial visit are being made at the Military School at St. Cyr. It is said that his Majesty purposes to inspect the cavalry quarters which have lately been built there.

The commission appointed to consider the indemnity to be claimed from Portugal, on the subject of the *Charles et Georges*, will soon have completed its labours. It is composed of M. Gaudin, sub-director, in the office of Foreign Affairs, of matters of litigation, and Captain Bosse, of the Navy. The latter is just returned from Bordeaux, where he has been to satisfy himself of the state of the ship.

General Niel has received a letter of thanks from Queen Victoria for a copy of his journal of the siege of Sebastopol which he presented to her Majesty. The letter pays a high compliment to the work, and expresses her Majesty's gratitude for the handsome manner in which the general speaks of the English army.

M. Emile de Girardin has been named a member of the permanent Superior Council on Algerian Affairs by Prince Napoleon.

M. Munck, a Hebrew, has just been elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at the Institute.

M. Berard, one of the most eminent physicians in Paris, and an inspector of the medical schools, who died of apoplexy, was buried on Tuesday.

SPAIN.

Her Majesty, as "Gran Maestre" of the Order of Charles III., held a chapter of the order at the palace on the 9th inst. At a quarter past one o'clock the procession set out from the Queen's apartments towards the Royal Chapel. A number of knights of the order, consisting of ecclesiastics, military men, and civilians, wearing the blue cloak of the order, covered with silver stars, and velvet caps adorned with blue and white feathers, preceded her Majesty. The Queen, who also wore the velvet cap and cloak of the order, was supported on one side by the King Consort and on the other by the Pope's Nuncio, and followed by the Patriarch of the Indies and the officers of the household. The annual religious ceremony called "Funcion de los Mantos" then took place in the Royal Chapel, during which her Majesty invested several knights with the insignia of the order. The ceremony—one of the most gorgeous ever witnessed in the Royal Chapel—terminated at half-past three.

M. de Vega Armijo has been appointed First Vice-President of the Congress, and M. Calderon Collantes, Second Vice-President.

The address, drawn up by the Spanish Senate, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, is, we are informed, favourable in all points to the present Government.

BELGIUM.

In the Representative Chamber, on Saturday last, a discussion arose on the marked predominance constantly assigned to the French over the Flemish language. Several members complained that the Government published its announcements in French in districts where only Flemish was spoken, and that the French theatre was favoured by the local authorities, in preference to the national one. The Government promised to take the subject into consideration.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the Chamber on the same day that the Government had sent a Consul-General to China to conclude a treaty, and collect such information as may be useful to the commerce of Antwerp. Similar arrangements will be made with Japan, Cochin China, and Siam.

The Belgian Association for Customs Reform held a great meeting at Antwerp on the 10th inst. About 2000 persons assembled in the great City Hall. The present position of Antwerp and the alleged retrocession of her commercial interests imparted a special interest to the proceedings.

ITALY.

There is a report that the King of Sardinia is about to visit his insular dominions, accompanied by Count Cavour.

Affairs in Austrian Italy continue much the same as usual, and the combination of the Milanese not to contribute to the Imperial coffers by smoking Government tobacco remains in full force. The Archduke Maximilian is taking every precaution not to irritate public feelings, but the public refuse to be propitiated. The students lately arrested at Pavia on a charge of high treason have been unconditionally set at liberty by order of the Archduke.

From Naples we hear that the marriage of the Hereditary Prince with the Princess Maria of Bavaria is fixed to take place at Caserta on the 19th inst. A commission has been appointed to collect subscriptions for a monument to Charles III., the first King of Naples of the present dynasty.

GERMANY.

At the last sitting of the German Diet, the united committees on the affairs of Holstein proposed, subject to an ulterior decision, to wait for the result of the negotiations of the Danish Government with the States of the above Duchy. The assembly postponed its vote on this proposition for a fortnight, in order to give time for the representatives to apply to their respective Governments for fresh instructions.

A Munich letter says that the primary elections for the Bavarian Chamber have just taken place. The nominees of the Society of Commerce and Industry were returned in every case, with the exception of the election of the Minister of the Interior by a college a large number of whose electors are public functionaries.

The Prince Royal of Saxony has arrived at Vienna. He was received at the railway station by the Emperor, the Archdukes, and the members of the Saxon legation.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Florence states that the King of Prussia's health has not improved there, and that the air of Florence does not seem to agree with him. He never goes out, and the Queen is seldom seen in public.

A letter from Berlin states that it is believed the Prince Regent will open the two Chambers in person on the 12th of next month.

The Prince Regent of Prussia has appointed M. Balan, Director of the Political Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister at the Court of Wurtemberg.

Prince Radziwill gave a grand supper on the 9th, at Berlin, at which were present Prince and Princess Frederick William, the Prince of Wales, several members of the Royal family, Prince de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne.

The new Chambers are to meet on the 12th January, being within three days of the time fixed by the Constitution for their assembling after an election. The new elections, to supply the vacancies from the members having been chosen by more than one constituency, are now going forward, but the result will not alter to any extent the proportions of parties as they have already been announced.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Prince Regent of Sweden has published a decree which establishes a perfect reciprocity between Prussian vessels and those of Norway as regards the coasting trade between the two countries.

Advices from Stockholm state that Prince Oscar, Duke of Ostgothland, and second son of the King, has been named Lieutenant-General and Vice-Admiral.

The Prince Regent of Sweden has made a move in favour of religious toleration in that kingdom by granting his sanction to meetings for worship being held elsewhere than in the parish churches, provided they are not opened at the same times that are set apart for public service by the clergy of the district. Permission is also granted to laymen to address such meetings under certain restrictions.

RUSSIA.

The Empress Dowager was attacked, on the 7th inst., with bronchitis. The fever has diminished. Her Majesty is suffering from continual coughing, with expectation.

The Czar has directed a new and more liberal law to be introduced for the regulation of the press.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

A letter from Corfu, dated the 6th inst., says:—"Balls, dinners, receptions, and levees have been the order of the day in Corfu, and no exertion seems to have been spared on the part of the Corfiotes to do honour to the High Commissioner Extraordinary, whose patience must, however, have been sorely tried in having so suddenly to make the acquaintance of such numbers of her Majesty's Ionian subjects. The urbanity and great interest which he displays in searching for information regarding the state of the country, and the wants and desires of the inhabitants, has, however, not been lost on them, and it may with truth be said that the right hon. gentleman has succeeded in a very short space of time in making himself very popular at Corfu. He leaves to-night for the southern Ionian Islands in her Majesty's steam-frigate *Terrible*. Mrs. Gladstone and her daughter accompany him; and he is expected to return here by Christmas."

A letter from Vienna states that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has sent in his resignation, but it is not yet known at Corfu whether it has been accepted by her Majesty's Government. Mr. Gladstone's explicit declaration that the protectorate of Great Britain would be maintained produced an extremely disagreeable impression on the National party.

UNITED STATES.

By the latest accounts received from America we learn that members of Congress and strangers were assembling at Washington, preparatory to the opening of the Session on the 6th inst.

The report that Secretary Cobb was about to quit the Cabinet and succeed Mr. Dallas in the mission to London is stated to be untrue.

The President has received information from Japan that a full embassy from that country will make its appearance at Washington some time in May or June next. They will be brought to Panama in an American steam-frigate, and thence proceed to New York. It will be marked by splendid presents to the Government from the Japanese Emperor.

General Paez, the Venezuelan patriot, sailed from New York on the 2nd inst. on board the Government steamer *Atalanta* for Venezuela. The General was still suffering from an injury he received by the fall of his horse, and was carried to the steamer on a litter by a party of soldiers.

The immigration statistics of New York show that the arrivals of immigrants for the year down to the 24th ult. numbered only 75,310, which is a decrease of 100,605 as compared with the arrivals in the same period last year.

An election for a member of Congress in Pennsylvania, to fill the place of Mr. J. Glancy Jones, the newly-appointed Minister to Austria, had resulted in the defeat of the Administration candidate.

A Democratic State Convention was in session in Virginia, striving to nominate a candidate for Governor. The contest was very exciting, and was said to be the most bitter and virulent known in the political annals of the State.

A gentleman going by the name of Edwin J. Dickens was found dead in his room at a New York hotel on the 24th of November. Vials containing laudanum and potassium were found in his room, and the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased came to his death by taking poison." In a letter which the unhappy gentleman addressed to a New York paper he describes himself as having been "Parliamentary condenser and theatrical critic to the London *Daily News*; contributor of leading, literary articles, and book reviews to the *Manchester Guardian*; co-editor of the *Melbourne Argus*; co-editor of the *Melbourne Herald*; sole editor and manager to the *Geelong Spirit of the Age*, a daily newspaper, published in Australia by George Youngson, Esq., late United States' Consular Agent; general contributor, book reviewer, and theatrical critic to the *John Bull*, *Britannia*, and *Press*—all first-class London weeklies." The editor of the *New York Tribune* says that in an interview with him he stated that he had once been almost killed by accidentally taking potassium. He was in the habit of using it medicinally, and it is thought that it is not a case of suicide, but of poisoning by accident.

Dr. John L. Comstock, widely known as the author of valuable text-books on natural philosophy, chemistry, &c., died at Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, November 21. He was a native of Lyme, Conn., served in the war of 1812, and devoted many years to the preparation of school-books. His "Natural Philosophy" had a sale of half a million copies.

It is reported that the Kansas Indians have made discoveries of platina, but that they refuse to divulge the location. The deposits, however, are believed to exist on Smoky Hill, at the fork of the Kansas River.

AUSTRALIA.

We have received our Australian letters and papers; the dates being Melbourne, October 16th; Sydney, October 12.

The third Session of the first Parliament of Victoria under the new Constitution was opened by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly on the 7th of October. The fate of the Reform Bill in the Upper House was looked forward to with much interest. It was understood to be the intention of the Ministry, in case the measure was again rejected, to demand a dissolution of Parliament—a demand to which his Excellency stood pledged to his Cabinet to accede on such a contingency arising.

On the evening of the 15th of October the Ministerial budget was laid before the Assembly by the Treasurer. "We have to congratulate the colony," says the *Argus*, "on the proud financial position in which it appears she stands. At this moment the colony is free of debt. She will have a balance in the present year over and above the expenditure of £307,879 available for the service of the year 1859. The revenue of the present year is upwards of three millions, and, including the balance from the present year, the estimated revenue of 1859 is £3,691,879."

Since the departure of the previous mail Sir Henry Barkly had made a tour of a considerable portion of the country, having visited Belfast, Arrarat, Clunes, Ballarat, &c. Everywhere his Excellency was received with demonstrations of loyalty.

The New South Wales Parliament has voted the sum of £50,000 for the establishment of postal service via Panama; and the Governor has put himself in communication with the rulers of the other colonies in furtherance of the objects of the vote.

The chief item of news in the accounts from the gold-fields is the failure of the Fitzroy diggings at Port Curtis. A great rush had taken place to that spot, and the disappointment was excessive.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE EVENING SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—On Sunday last the third of the special services at St. Paul's took place in the spacious area under the dome. An announcement that Dr. Robert Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon, would preach, contributed to increase the number of persons who sought admission. The effect of the singing, and of the music generally, was grander than on either of the previous occasions. Prayers were entoned by the Rev. J. H. Coward, M.A., Rector of St. Benet's, Paul's-wharf, and Minor Canon, and the lessons were read by the Very Rev. Dr. Millman, Dean of St. Paul's. The Bishop of Ripon selected for his text the 3rd Chapter of St. John's gospel, verse 16—"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life," and upon this his Lordship delivered a most effective discourse. He spoke without notes of any kind, and in so forcible a style that every person present was able distinctly to hear every word he said. The sermon next Sunday evening will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AT BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Monday the Lord Bishop of London again visited this poor and populous parish, being the third time within a fortnight. His Lordship preached to a crowded congregation at St. Peter's Church, which was re-opened after having undergone extensive repairs.

MR. SPURGEON'S NEW TABERNACLE TEA MEETING.—On Monday evening about one thousand of Mr. Spurgeon's friends held a tea meeting at Park-street Chapel. After tea there was a public meeting to aid the funds for the erection of a new tabernacle. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the Rev. Hugh Allen, the Rev. Mr. Davies, and other gentlemen—Mr. Low in the chair. The liberality of those present to the pleading of the different speakers will be seen by the fact that more than £800 was collected and promised. The chapel was crowded, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

SERVICES FOR WORKING PEOPLE will begin in the first week in January at St. Dunstan's, Stepney; St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; and St. Paul's, Deptford, on consecutive Wednesdays in the same month. Among the preachers are the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Rev. Canon Miller (Rector of Birmingham), the Rev. Dr. Hugh M'Neill, the Rev. Daniel Moore, the Rev. Capel Molyneux, the Rev. Archibald Boyd, and the Rev. Francis Morse.

ST. SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SOUTHWARK.—The anniversary of the foundation of this school by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1563, was commemorated on Wednesday. The students having undergone a rigid examination by the Rev. J. A. Hessey, D.C.L., Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and the Rev. F. Brealey, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, a numerous and fashionable audience assembled in the upper school to hear the recital of speeches by the senior scholars, and the distribution of prizes. The boys then presented the Rev. Mr. Povall, Headmaster, with a handsome silver salver, on which was engraved a suitable inscription—Mr. J. M. Wanless, on behalf of the old students, accompanying the presentation with an appropriate expression of esteem for their late master. This sentiment was also echoed by the chairman and by a representative of the parents in highly complimentary terms.

MEETING OF THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—On Wednesday afternoon an influential meeting of shipowners and others interested in British shipping was held at the London Tavern, "to take into consideration the present ruinous condition of British navigation, and to adopt such measures as might be deemed expedient in reference thereto." Mr. Duncan Dunbar presided, and a resolution which affirmed that British shipping was at present in its most important branches in a state of the greatest depression, and that that had been partly caused and greatly aggravated by the unequal competition caused by the repeal of the navigation laws, was agreed to; as were also others pointing out the various evils to which the shipping interest was exposed, pressing upon the Government the necessity of immediate redress, and pointing out that unless remedial measures were adopted the growth of British shipping would be repressed.—Another large meeting of shipowners and others interested in the shipping interest was held at the Sailors' Institute, Shadwell, when a resolution was unanimously passed in support of the Mercantile Marine Association.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT THE CHARTERHOUSE.—On Monday evening about eighty old "Cartusians" sat down to dinner in the great hall at the Charterhouse, to celebrate the 247th anniversary of Founder's Day. The "oration" was delivered by Mr. Robert Brodie, the senior scholar on the foundation. The chair was filled by the Master, Archdeacon Hale, supported by the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Justice Turner, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Sir J. D. Harding (the Queen's Advocate), the Very Rev. Dr. Saunders, Dean of Peterborough (late Head Master of the Charterhouse), the Rev. T. Collins, T. Collins, Esq., M.P., the Preacher, Head Master, &c. The orator's collection amounted to £65. The gathering derived increased interest from its connection with the Havelock Memorial, the subscription list to which was raised in the hall by the old Cartusians present to £800. The Queen's Advocate, in his speech, strongly advocated the foundation of a Havelock Scholarship out of the fund; and it is understood that of the total amount nearly £300 has been contributed for that express purpose, and about £70 to the Havelock Monument in the College Chapel, leaving the balance to be dealt with by the committee and appropriated as they shall deem fit. The devotion of the greater portion towards the establishment of a scholarship seemed to meet with the hearty approval of the company present.

ARMY CLOTHING CONTRACTS.—On Wednesday the protracted inquiry of the Army Clothing Contracts Commission was brought to a close, having occupied about four months, including intervals of adjournment at various times. All the available evidence bearing on the subject has now been exhausted, and it only remains for the commissioners to draw up their report for presentation to the House of Commons, and for the Queen's printers to issue, for the use of hon. members and of the public as may choose to possess a copy of it, the voluminous Bluebook in which that evidence will be preserved with such extraordinary accuracy. The three Royal Commissioners, Mr. J. Aspinall Turner, M.P. for Manchester, Mr. Selfe, and Colonel French, assembled on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, in committee-room No. 11, at the House of Commons, for the purpose of concluding the investigation. Mr. Selfe, as usual, presided as chairman. Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, K.C.B., formerly storekeeper of the Board of Ordnance, was examined at great length, and the commissioners expressed themselves much gratified at the candid manner in which Sir T. Hastings had given his evidence. At its close, the Chairman said they might possibly have occasion to meet again to examine books and papers, and, if need be—though they hoped it would not be so—to examine witnesses. At present it was their intention to adjourn *sine die*. Some conversation took place respecting the publicity that had been given to the proceedings of the commission, the commissioners expressing their thorough satisfaction at the manner in which their proceedings had been reported in the daily papers.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH on Saturday, two cross actions of a somewhat remarkable character were heard. The one was brought by a Mr. Weatherly against the Duke of Beaufort, and the other by the Duke against Mr. Weatherly. Mr. Weatherly, it appears, was present at the last Brighton races. He was on horseback, and in making his way through an assemblage of people his horse pushed against the Duke, who was engaged in playing at the game of "Aunt Sally," throwing sticks at a figure with a pipe in its mouth. The Duke immediately threw his playing sticks at the horse and his rider, and eventually unhorsed Mr. Weatherly, who thereupon sought for a policeman. Names were exchanged, and the matter resulted in the trial which took place on Saturday. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs in both cases, with this difference, however, that they gave Mr. Weatherly one hundred pounds damages and the Duke one farthing.—Another case of some interest also came before this Court last week. An action was brought by Mr. Scully against Mr. Ingram, claiming damages to the amount of £15,000 for an alleged misrepresentation respecting some property in Ireland. After two days' trial a verdict was given for £300 for the plaintiff.

PROSECUTION BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—William Woolley, Simon Barnett (*alias* Barnard), and Richard Webster, were charged at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday with having in their possession, feloniously and without lawful excuse, a plate upon which was engraved certain portions of a bank-note of the Russian empire for ten roubles. The case occupied the Court for several hours, but the facts lie in a very small compass. The prisoner Woolley pleaded guilty at the last session, but he now retracted that plea, and pleaded not guilty. It appeared that in consequence of information given to the police the proceedings of the persons were watched by Inspector McKenzie and some other constables, and at length they were taken into custody, when two plates, upon which were engraved portions of the front and back of a Russian ten-rouble note were found in their possession. The evidence left no doubt of the guilty complicity of the parties, but there appeared to be good ground for believing that Webster was to a considerable extent, the dupe of the other two prisoners. The jury found them all guilty; and Woolley and Bennett, who had been before convicted of felony, were sentenced, the former to six and the latter to five years' penal servitude; and Webster was ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months.

TRIAL OF MR. GUERNSEY FOR STEALING THE IONIAN DESPATCHES. At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, William Hudson Guernsey, *alias* Wellington Guernsey, aged 39, described on the calendar as a gentleman, was indicted for stealing ten pieces of paper, value one penny, the property of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. In another count the property was laid to belong to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the Colonial Secretary; and in a third count the property was laid to belong to Joseph Thomas Bodkin (the librarian). The Attorney-General, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Miller, Mr. Welsby, and Mr. Clark conducted the prosecution; Mr. Serjeant Parry was specially retained, with Mr. Metcalfe, to defend the prisoner. Mr. Serjeant Parry contended that there was no case to go before the jury, as there was no evidence of felonious intention in the act of taking the papers; and the jury appeared to coincide with him in his opinion, for they returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.—Immense multitudes have visited the leviathan steamship during this and the previous week. On Monday week, the first day of free admission, the fog was so dense that no steam-vessel stirred from its moorings; nevertheless, upwards of 600 visitors fought their way through the fog in small boats, and inspected the gigantic vessel. During each successive day the number of visitors increased, and on Saturday last the decks of the *Great Eastern* were thronged until a late hour with thousands, composed chiefly of the operative classes. The directors of the Woolwich Steam-packet Company have run their whole fleet of boats during this week for the accommodation of the large passenger traffic which has resulted from the gratuitous admission of the public.

THE CHRISTMAS CATTLE-MARKET was held on Monday, and, as usual, there was a splendid display of that which goes to the making up of the roast beef of Old England. The return of beasts shown, as compared with the last few years, was an average one, and so may be said of the relative position of prices. When we read of 400 beasts being in the market from abroad as compared with the 6000 from home, it must be obvious that foreign competition in such stock cannot affect the British farmer. So of sheep, for while 23,090 were on sale on Monday from our own grazing-lands, there were only 2500 from abroad.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Crystal Palace Company at the Bridge-house Hotel on Wednesday, a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 2s. 6d. a share was agreed to. A stormy discussion arose on the motion to rescind the resolution for opening the palace to shareholders on Sundays. When the vote was taken the motion was rejected by a majority of twenty-four. A ballot however was demanded, and it was fixed to take place on the 12th of January and following days.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.—The first performance of the Westminster Play took place on Tuesday night. The "Phormio" of Terence was produced. The programme of parts was as follows:—*Davus*, N. Madan; *Geta*, C. L. Shadwell; *Antipho*, L. A. Goodeve; *Phedria*, A. Walker; *Demipho*, C. Barnes; *Phormio*, A. Balfour; *Hegio*, H. M. Marshall; *Cratinus*, C. R. Henderson; *Crito*, A. Cope; *Dorio*, G. C. Stenning; *Chrenes*, A. T. Karlake; *Sophrone*, H. B. Harrison; *Nausistrata*, H. Salway. *Persona Muta*: Puer, H. Bonnor Maurice. There was a large attendance of "Old Westminsters"—the hall being crowded in every part. There was also a goodly show of ladies. The scene, apparently fresh painted, represented ancient Athens, with the Acropolis in the distance, and a temple and private dwelling-house in the foreground. It was very effective. The costume of the performers was also unexceptionably Greek, and the acting throughout was highly creditable.

THE BRITISH WORKMAN'S EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday night a crowded meeting, consisting chiefly of working men, and convened by the British Workman's Emigration Society, was held at the National Schoolroom, Church-row, Bethnal-green-road, in furtherance of the objects of that society. Mr. Ayrton, M.P., occupied the chair, and dwelt on the advantages held out to the working men of this country by emigration to Australia and New Zealand. This society has been established by a few working men, and their plan is to subscribe each sixpence per week. It has met with encouragement from many gentlemen, who have formed what is termed an Emigration Loan Fund, by which those who would otherwise be unable to emigrate are assisted to do so.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held on Wednesday, when an interesting report from the directors was presented. The capital expended amounts to £379,029, leaving a balance in hand of £7996. The directors express a "sanguine hope" of a successful result to their application to Government for a guarantee of 4½ per cent on the half million of further capital proposed to be raised; but, as they have not yet received the decision of the Cabinet, the meeting was adjourned.

"A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED."—At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, Edward Hewitt was committed for two months for stealing a coat. In the pocket of the prisoner was found a document, with the above heading, which continued as follows:—"A friendly lead will take place, on Christmas-eve, December 24th, 1888, at Mr. Stevens', Bricklayers' Arms, White-street, Bethnal-green-road, for the benefit of Mr. Crib, who has been stung by a bee while robbing a lady's orchard. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Chairman, Mr. Beal; deputy, Mr. Miring, who will sing till his big head bursts."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 955 boys and 850 girls (in all 1805 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1541.—Though the mortality of London is still high, the returns are gradually resuming a more favourable aspect. In the week ending November 27th the deaths rose to 1802, in the following week they declined to 1738, and in the last week they were 1531. In the ten years, 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1183, and the corrected average shows that 230 persons died last week in excess of the number whose deaths would have been recorded if the rate of mortality had not been higher than the average. The nonagenarians whose deaths are recorded are five, and are all widows; their respective ages are 90, 94, 95, 95, and 98 years.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CRIMEAN MEMORIAL TO OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE PERTSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.—A handsome mural monument has just been erected in the church of St. John, Perth, to the memory of the officers and privates of her Majesty's 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, or Perthshire Volunteers, who fell or died during the Crimean campaign. The monument is of pyramidal form, on a massive polished marble base, which bears an inscription containing the names of the officers and the number of brave men of the regiment who were lost to their country in the capture of Sebastopol and conquest of the Crimea. In high relief above the base, sculptured in pure white marble, are some figures and appropriate emblems. The work is from the studio of Mr. S. Manning, of London, and is executed with rare good taste and artistic elegance.

CAMBRIDGE MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—The Cambridge University examinations for Sussex were formally inaugurated at the Brighton Townhall on Monday night. A meeting was held in the upper room to receive the syndic and examiners—the Mayor, J. C. Barrows, Esq., in the chair. The Bishop of Chichester moved, and J. G. Dodson, Esq., M.P., seconded, the first resolution, which was one of congratulation on the course adopted by the Universities in setting on foot these examinations. The resolution was carried. Viscount Penvensey, M.P., moved a resolution of thanks to the University of Cambridge for making a local centre of the county of Sussex. The Mayor of Chichester seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The examinations were commenced on Tuesday.

SOIREE AT THE BRIGHTON PAVILION.—On Monday a conversation on a very large scale, and attended by nearly 2000 of the elite of Brighton, was held in the Pavilion. The soiree was got up for the purpose of celebrating the inauguration of the University Examination in Brighton. The whole of the handsome suite of rooms was thrown open, having been tastefully embellished and furnished with a choice selection of paintings, and some remarkably fine photographs of eminent characters from the well-known collection of Mr. Mayall, in Repent-street.

EARLY COFFEE STANDS.—We are glad to learn that the Glasgow Abstiners' Union have allocated a sum of money for the establishment of first-class street coffee-stands, to be supplied to deserving people, who are to pay for them in convenient instalments. Arrangements are likewise being made, through the kindness of Mr. Smith, of the Franklin Hotel, to instruct parties in the most economical production of a wholesome beverage; and thus our working men and women will be able to procure, on their way to their daily toil, a cup of first-class coffee at the lowest possible rate.—*Glasgow Herald.*

JUVENILE REFORMATORY FOR EDINBURGH.—A numerous and influential meeting was held on Monday at Edinburgh, for the purpose of taking steps for establishing a reformatory for juvenile criminals in that city. The Lord Provost was called to the chair. Resolutions in favour of establishing such an institution were agreed to, and a committee was appointed for carrying them into effect.

THE MURDER AT ANDOVER.—On the resumption, at Andover, on Tuesday, of the inquiry into the murder of Mr. Parsons, the draper, Emma Banks, the wife of Thomas Alexander Banks, the person already in custody, was apprehended. The case is one of circumstantial evidence only; but a motive is found in the fact that the wife had recently been detected in attempting to carry off a dress while purchasing some trifling article in Mr. Parsons' shop. The affair had been attempted to be hushed up, but became known; and it is now supposed that Parsons was murdered by the husband, with the wife's knowledge, in revenge. There was a rehearing of the case on Wednesday, at the conclusion of which the magistrates committed both prisoners to take their trial.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A coalpit explosion, producing terrible consequences, occurred about noon on Saturday last, at Tydesley Colliery. The firedamp exploded in a down-brow running south, and then taking a rectangular direction, and extending to beneath St. George's Church, Tydesley. A few of the miners and drawers escaped before the crash came, having taken alarm at the unusually dense accumulation of foul gas which was perceptible. One sturdy collier took with him two boys to the pit's eye, which was for a considerable distance filled with the noxious atmosphere, but the two youths had become completely insensible, and the man himself exhausted. The remainder of the colliers and drawers, twenty-four in number, who were at work in the different bays and in the levels, were killed. The larger proportion of the dead were married men, most of them having young families. A subscription is being made to provide funds for the widows and families of the deceased. The Rev. George Richards, the incumbent of Tydesley, is taking an active part in this benevolent object. [We shall engrave the scene of this calamity next week.]

SOIREE TO MESSRS. GIBSON AND BRIGHT.

The Free-trade Hall of Manchester was on Friday evening, the 10th inst., the scene of a great gathering, on the occasion of a soiree being given to the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne, and Mr. John Bright, M.P. for Birmingham, "for the purpose of congratulating the hon. member for Birmingham on his restoration to health; to celebrate the return of himself and his late colleague (the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson) to Parliament for the boroughs of Birmingham and Ashton; and to thank them for their patriotic conduct during the last session of Parliament, as well as for their long and faithful services as representatives of this city."

Mr. G. Wilson, formerly president of the Anti-Corn Law League, took the chair, when apologies were made for the absence of Lord John Russell, Messrs. Cobden, C. P. Villiers, L. King, J. A. Roebuck, A. H. Layard, W. J. Fox, J. L. Ricardo, W. Ewart, E. Miall, R. Gladstone, Sir A. Elton, General Thompson, and others.

Mr. Gibson, who was most warmly received, specially adverted to the recent speech of Mr. R. Lowe at Kidderminster, and, referring to his statement that there was a general indifference to the subject of Parliamentary reform, said—"If there was all this apathy, what was the meaning of there being so many volunteers to reform the representation of the people in high places? He never knew before that ardour for reform prevailed among the Prime Ministers of England—of all parties, Whig, Conservative, and Peelite. Lord Aberdeen proposed a Reform Bill; Lord Palmerston was going to propose a Reform Bill, only it was not ready when he retired from office. Lord John Russell he believed to be sincerely desirous to promote Parliamentary reform. They had Lord Derby about to reform the representation of the people—and yet to say that nobody wanted reform! The fact was that these men had the sagacity to see that the country required reform; they were bidding against each other to give what they plainly see is the obvious demand of the great body of the people of this country. (Applause.) Referring to the Ionian question, he gave Sir J. Young credit for a great portion of his despatch. He believed that Sir J. Young had taken a correct view of the true interests of England in reference to those Ionian Islands, in endeavouring to lay the foundation of an independent State, and free us from future trouble and expenditure on account of those islands. He knew those islands well. He had passed much of his time in them, and had well considered the question, and he felt confident that if attempts were made, without the full concurrence and concert of all the great European powers, to establish Corfu as a Crown colony similar to Malta, it would involve this country in difficulties which many would tremble at encountering. He entirely concurred in the opinion of Sir J. Young that it would be most desirable if these islands, but without making Corfu a Crown colony at all, could be transferred to Greece, and England relieved for ever from this source of expenditure."

Mr. Bright was received with great cheering that lasted for several minutes. After alluding to his reception, he launched out into the topic of the evening by pointing out the fact that the present Ministry were the political descendants of those who, forty years ago, had massacred the citizens of Manchester when they were met for a purpose and on an occasion similar to the present. He said that he and those in concert with whom he acted had no desire to infringe upon the rights and prerogatives of the House, which he hoped might be perpetual so long as it was filled with dignity and purity, as was the case at present. Neither was it intended to interfere with the privileges of the House of Lords, notwithstanding that that body had acted ungraciously to the Queen and disrespectfully to the nation in their almost insolent rejection of the measure by which it was proposed to introduce life peerages. But what they did propose was to discuss a question relative to their own selves, the Commons of England, and which question had been brought before the country by the Government. He should like to put in as few words as possible what, in his opinion, the House of Commons should be. It should be a House composed of men sent up by the free election of so many of the people voting with such an equality of power as should give a real expression to the opinions of the nation. He could any person say it was so when five out of every six men one met had no more votes at the poll for a member of Parliament than if they lived in South America or in South Africa? Of the House of Commons, three hundred and thirty members—more than one-half of the whole number—were returned by less than one-sixth of that very small number of persons to whom the franchise was intrusted. The hon. member then went into some statistics to show how unequally the electoral franchise was distributed, the result of which was, he said, that a House of Commons so formed became for the most part, as he knew it to be, a sort of deputy to the House of Lords, and an organ of the great territorial interests of the country. It hated changes with an animosity that nothing could assuage; it hated economy, it hated equality of taxation. The succession duty was a glaring instance; the Income-tax was another instance still less glaring. They gave to property vast influence in the government of the country, and they perpetually shielded property from the burden of taxation. It was the same before the Reform Bill as it was now. The speaker then proceeded to state that every great measure had been extorted by, and conceded to, the people, but had never been freely given even by the Legislature to the country, and instanced the repeal of the Corn Laws as occasioned by a famine, and not "because the House of Lords or the House of Commons wished to grant it," and now the ballot was opposed, the Game Laws upheld, and the question of church-rates, after years of discussion, still unsettled, and all owing to undue territorial influence. "The Government," he said, "was at a dead lock without Parliamentary reform," and the measure that he would propose as the basis of the franchise was all ready to his hands.

"I find (said he) in all the parishes from the time of Queen Elizabeth—and, from anything I know, from the time of Alfred—I don't know how many hundred years it has lasted—a franchise with which everybody has been contented, which nobody has condemned, and which has done no harm to law, or order, or the security of property. I find that, when Parliament came to legislate for poor-law unions they adopted this same franchise as the basis of the union franchise; when they came to legislate for the corporation, they adopted, with some restriction, the same franchise. Why tell me that this franchise does not act properly in the United States? For my argument I do not care a farthing whether it does or not. We have tried it here in our parish unions, our corporations, and I say if it acts on the whole advantageously in those departments of representation, it may be trusted without danger in that more important representation which concerns our Imperial Legislature. Now, what is it that I propose? That every household, of course, because every household is rated to the poor, shall have a vote; and if a man be not a household strictly, but if he have an office, or a warehouse, or a stable, or land—if he have any property in his occupation which the poor law taxes—out of which he must contribute to the support of the poor, then I say I would give that man a vote. The hon. gentleman then went on to laud the institution of the United States, and, quoting Lord John Russell and Lord Carlisle in support of his panegyric, expressed his regret that the latter should have shrunk from the conclusion which had been fairly deduced from his uttered opinions. He then concluded a speech of an hour and twenty-five minutes with the following words:—

"From this platform I do not speak to you only. I speak to all my countrymen. If they wish for reform, if they think me honest, informed, capable upon this question—if they have any confidence in those with whom I am associated, then let them meet in their cities, their towns, their villages, in country parishes even, where free speech is not forbidden. Let them meet and speak, let them resolve, and let them petition. If they do this I think I can promise them that before long they will be in full possession and in the free exercise of those political rights which are not more necessary to their national interests than they are consistent with the principles of their boasted constitution.

[We intend to give an illustration of this great meeting in our next Number.]

MR. BRIGHT IN EDINBURGH.—On Wednesday night Mr. Bright addressed a meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, called together to consider the question of Parliamentary Reform. The meeting took place in the Municipal Hall one of the largest public rooms in Edinburgh; but it proved totally inadequate to contain the vast crowds who had assembled to hear the great orator, and thousands were unable to procure admission. Mr. Bright spoke at great length, and was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic plaudits.

WRECK OF A FRENCH LUGGER IN DUNDUM BAY.—The French lugger *Louis Amelia*, from Bordeaux, went ashore on Sunday during a heavy gale of wind from south-south-east, at the north end of the town of Newcastle, Dundrum Bay. The life-boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution stationed at that place was immediately manned and launched. She soon reached the lugger, and took on shore her crew of five hands, who without the life-boat's timely assistance would probably have perished.

RIBBONISM IN IRELAND.—Lord Eglinton's late proclamation has been followed up by several arrests, and a considerable number of persons suspected of being Ribbonmen are now lodged in prison. On Thursday last fifteen young men, twelve from Skibbereen and three from Bantry, were arrested by the police and confined in the county gaol of Cork, on the charge of being connected with an illegal society, called the Phoenix Club, and on the information of a man named Sullivan, who had entered the society as a spy. All the accused are men of a respectable class in life, three of them being the clerks of an attorney, another had been a clerk in a brewery, a fifth was a national school teacher, and a sixth an expellor. On leaving Skibbereen the prisoners were loudly cheered by a crowd of both sexes. The charge against them is, that they conspired to introduce American troops into the country for the purpose of overthrowing British rule. The absurdity of the scheme, even when taken in connection with the recently-proposed visit of a militia regiment from the United States, is so evident, that many persons do not hesitate to discredit the whole story. More recent accounts from Kerry announce the arrest of nine persons at Kenmare and four at Killarney, all respectable young men. Other arrests were expected to be made.

Mr. Edmund Glover, of Glasgow, long known in connection with theatricals there, has just built a fine theatre at Greenock, which is to be opened on the 27th of this month.

OSMAN KHAN, WUZEER TO SHAH SOOJAH.

THIS, noble-looking chief after following the fortunes of his Sovereign, and sharing in the disasters after the retreat from Cabul, was employed by the English Government, and was in the fort of Attock when the second Sikh war broke out. It was attacked by the Sikhs, and the garrison was obliged, after a spirited defence, to capitulate. On the settlement of the Punjab he retired to Peshawur, where he has since lived, much respected by natives and Europeans.

WAVERLEY ABBEY.

ABOUT two miles south-east of Farnham, Surrey, stands the mansion of S. Nicholson, Esq.; and in the park, close adjoining the house, are the ruins of Waverley Abbey, still interesting from the associations connected with them, although the fragments which that "very valiant trencherman Time" is wont, as old Fuller tells us, to leave in the dish for manner's sake are in this instance but slender. They stand on a broad green meadow, round which the River Wey, overlooked by low wooded hills, winds on three sides, thus completely forming one of those valleys which the followers of the "divus Bernardus" are said to have preferred to the rocky heights loved of their Benedictine brothers. Waverley was the first house of the White Monks, the Cistercian "Grege albus," founded in England, and was established in 1128 (29th of Henry I.), by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, who brought twelve monks (the proper number, with their abbot, for a new settlement,—"for thirteen is a convent, as I guess," says Chaucer) from the Abbey of Eleemosyna in Normandy, itself an offshoot from Citeaux. One after another, granges and manors were bestowed on the new-comers. In 1187 the abbey contained seventy monks, 120 "conversi" or lay brethren, often troublesome enough, and kept about thirty ploughs constantly at work. But during the troubles of John's reign, who at no time hesitated "to shake the bags of hoarding abbots," and who kept an especial eye on the wool-trading Cistercians, monks and lay brethren were all dispersed, and Abbot John himself "fled away secretly by night." They returned, however, as the times became more favourable, and their buildings increased in stateliness, until on St. Thomas's day, 1230, with solemn procession *et magnæ devotionis gaudio*, they entered their new church, which had been thirty years in building under the auspices of their benefactor Nicholas, Parson of Broadwater, in Sussex, who, however, had not lived to see its completion. The "Annales Waverlienses," one of those chronicles which were kept with more or less minuteness in every great abbey, were published by Gale in the second volume of his "Hist. Anglican Scriptores." They begin in 1066 (the portion before the foundation of Waverley being a compilation), and end in 1291. There can be no doubt but that it was in turning over their pages that the graceful name of the abbey approved itself to the ear of Sir Walter Scott. Little did the good monk think, as he laboriously filled his sheet of parchment, what a "household word" Waverley was hereafter destined to become.

Waverley, although the "mother of the Cistercians" in Southern England, where she colonised numerous abbeyes, from Kent to Devonshire, was exceeded in worldly advantages by many of her daughters. The clear income of the abbey at the suppression was £174 8s. 3d. It was then granted to Sir W. Fitzwilliam, the King's Treasurer, and, after passing through many hands, was sold in 1796 to W. Thomson, Esq., whose son, C. E. Poulett Thomson,

over the door suitable to its one great literary memory; the said inscription struggling for notice with an announcement in the window which informs the thirsty passer-by that he may procure lemonade or ginger-beer within. It was in this place Swift first saw Stella, the daughter of Sir William Temple's steward, Johnson. Temple died at Moor Park in 1698; and near the east end of the house is the sun-dial under which, according to his own request, his

created Lord Sydenham, was born here. From this family it was purchased by G. T. Nicholson, Esq., father of the present owner.

Of the existing remains, the most perfect is a vaulted crypt, which, according to an old print of the ruins (about 1736), formed the under story of the dormitory. Like all the rest of the ruin, it is of Early English character. Adjoining is the east wall of an apartment with three good lancet windows, perhaps the refectory. Of the church nothing is traceable but portions of the walls, and those but indistinctly. Oaks, thorns, and ivy overshadow and mingle with the ruins, which are so close to the river that we cannot wonder to find the annalist complaining of disastrous inundations and floods sweeping from time to time through the buildings, to the infinite loss and terror of the brethren. Traditions of concealed wealth linger about monastic ruins, just as those of fear and terror are connected with the stronghold of the feudal Baron. Figures of the twelve Apostles in massive silver are said to be concealed at Waverley, and have sometimes displayed themselves to the chance passenger; but only, like all "fairy gold," to vanish again instantly.

The modern house of Waverley is surrounded by pleasant grounds and gardens; and the views from the park, well wooded and varied, are full of beauty. The old gardens of the abbey were destroyed by Sir Robert Rich, who possessed Waverley before it came into the hands of the Thomsons; and who is said also to have pulled down great part of the ruins. Cobbett, in his "English Gardener," has given an elaborate description of the ancient kitchen-garden of the monks. "It was the spot where I first began to learn to work, or, rather, where I first began to eat fine fruit in a garden; and, though I have now seen and observed upon as many fine gardens as any man in England, I have never seen a garden equal to that of Waverley. Ten families, large as they might be, including troops of servants (who are no churls in this way), could not have consumed the fruit produced in that garden. The peaches, nectarines, apricots, and plums never failed; and, if the workmen had not lent a hand, a fourth part of the produce could never have been got rid of."

For these particulars of Waverley Abbey we are indebted to "Murray's Handbook of Surrey, Hants, and the Isle of Wight."

SWIFT'S COTTAGE, MOOR PARK, SURREY.

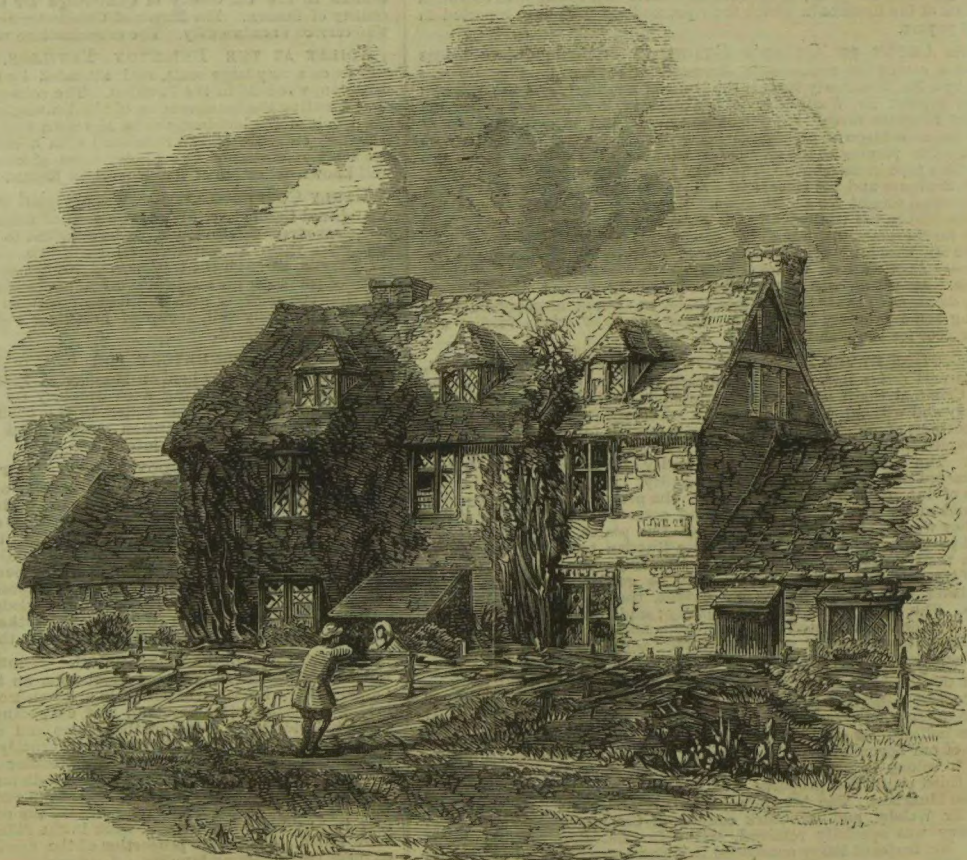
In the neighbourhood of Waverley Abbey is Moor Park, amongst the prominent objects of interest of which is the cottage where Swift used to sleep when he resided here with Sir William Temple. It is on the roadside, at the extremity of the park, near the Waverley gate, with a little garden before it, and bears an inscription



OSMAN KHAN, WUZEER TO SHAH SOOJAH.—FROM A DRAWING BY W. J. CARPENTER, JUN.



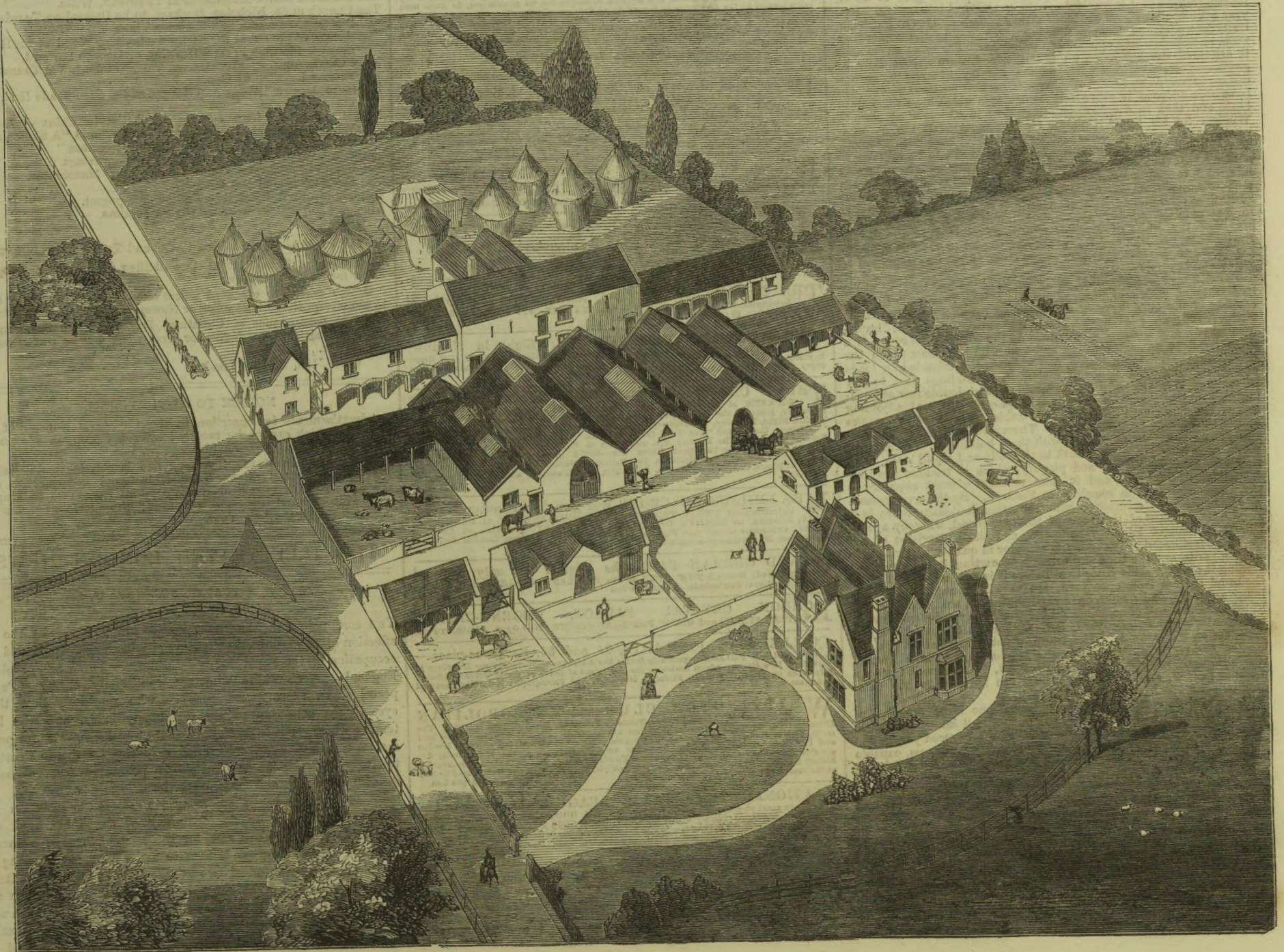
WAVERLEY ABBEY, SURREY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. LIDDIARD, OF FARNHAM.



SWIFT'S COTTAGE, MOOR PARK, SURREY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. LIDDIARD, OF FARNHAM.



THE SHIP "BENGAL" RESCUING THE CREW OF "THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT."—SEE NEXT PAGE.



FARMHOUSE AND STEADING FOR A FARM IN OXFORDSHIRE, BELONGING TO THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

heart was buried in a silver box, "in the garden where he used to contemplate and admire the works of nature with his beloved sister, the Lady Giffard."

There were, however (says Macaulay), other inmates of Moor Park "to whom a far higher interest belonged. An eccentric, uncouth, disagreeable young Irishman, who had narrowly escaped plucking at Dublin, attended Sir William as amanuensis for board and twenty-pounds a year; dined at the second table, wrote bad verses in praise of his employer, and made love to a very pretty, dark-eyed young girl who waited on Lady Giffard. Little did Temple imagine that the coarse exterior of his dependent concealed a genius equally suited to politics and to letters—a genius destined to shake great kingdoms, to stir the laughter and the rage of millions, and to leave to posterity memorials which can perish only with the English language. Little did he think that the flirtation in his servants' hall, which he, perhaps, scarcely deigned to make the subject of a jest, was the beginning of a long, unprosperous love which was to be as widely famed as the passion of Petrarch or of Abelard. Sir William's secretary was Jonathan Swift. Lady Giffard's waiting-maid was poor Stella."

RESCUE OF A SHIP'S CREW AT SEA.

THE barque *Bengal*, Captain Oates, from Calcutta, rescued the crew of the American ship *Child of the Regiment* on the 15th of November last, in the Atlantic, in 50° N. lat., 17° 20' W. long. Mr. Theodore Walter, chief officer of the *Child of the Regiment*, to whom we are indebted for the accompanying Sketch, thus describes the condition of his vessel up to the period when her crew was happily rescued:—"We left Calcutta on the 17th of July, and had fair weather till we reached 40° S. lat., 83° W. long. We then experienced heavy weather from the westward, and on the 2nd of August, in 41° 30' S. lat., were struck by a heavy squall from the south-west, which hove the ship nearly on her beam ends, blowing away fore, main, and mizen top-sails, fore and main sails, carrying away fore and main top-sail-yards, springing the mainyard, and doing other damage. We found also the ship had sprung a leak, but did not consider it dangerous. We got the ship before the wind, when she righted. All went well till the 22nd of October, when, in 45° N. lat., 13° 15' W. long., a severe south-east gale set in. We found the leak now increase upon us—the pumps constantly going, and bringing up large quantities of guano with the water. On the 9th and 10th of November more gales from east-south-east, the sea very high and breaking over the ship, often washing the men from the pumps.—11th. Four feet of water in the hold. Boxes of pumps choked with guano, and obliged to draw them frequently to clean them.—12th and 13th. Gales from S.S.E. and S.E. Heavy sea running. Threw overboard great quantity of cargo, the leak gaining on us. Captain and officers working at the pumps the same as the men.—14th of Nov. In the afternoon sighted the barque *Bengal*; signalled that we were in distress, and asked her to stay by us for the night. Next morning (15th of Nov.) the gale unabated; seven feet of water in the hold; pumps completely choked; men thoroughly worn out; sails blown away; and no prospect of the ship keeping afloat another day. At ten a.m. Captain Glover ordered the boats to be got ready to leave her; and at two p.m., after making several trips, succeeded in getting all hands on board the *Bengal*, where we were very kindly received by Captain Oates, and everything done for us that was needed. There was ten feet and a half of water in the hold when the captain left her in the last boat."

"It was to us an awful and affecting sight to see that noble ship—for such she was—struggling with the elements in her last agonies. As the day closed we lost sight of her, but she was seen to go down in the early part of the night by a vessel astern of us. The *Child of the Regiment* was a fine specimen of maritime architecture, registering 1200 tons, and had on board 2000 tons of guano, consigned to Anthony Gibbs and Sons."

FARM-BUILDING MODELS AT THE BAKER-STREET SHOW.

MR. WILKINSON'S models of farm-buildings formed an interesting feature in this year's exhibition. If space permitted us to give a detailed description of each model, we should be glad to do so, feeling assured that it would be both useful and interesting. Last year a View of the Earl of Macclesfield's farm-buildings at Shirburn, Oxfordshire (taken from a drawing which was in the committee-room at Baker-street), appeared in our Paper. For some weeks after it appeared the buildings, we are informed, were visited daily by gentlemen from various parts of the country, likewise by several distinguished foreigners. We learn, also, that portions of the plan have been adopted in other farm-homesteads which have since been built, and that in a set of buildings now in course of erection at Windsor for his Royal Highness the Prince Consort the covered-yard arrangement and some details from them have been adopted. These things prove the buildings to possess merit, to be valuable as a model, and that in other countries as well as our own considerable interest is manifested in buildings of this class. We give this week a View taken from one of Mr. Wilkinson's models at the recent Smithfield Club Show: it is of a farmhouse and steading prepared for a farm in Oxfordshire, about six hundred acres, on the estate of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, the President of the Royal Agricultural Society; and it is gratifying to find so good an example set by the noble proprietor who has so recently become possessed of his extensive estates.

The rickyard is represented on the north of the buildings; and the long range of high buildings next to it, running from east to west, consists of the corn-dressing and grinding rooms; storehouses for straw, chaff, &c.; granaries, cart and waggon hovels, implement-sheds, and a carter's cottage. At the back of this range is a thrashing-floor, an engine-house, and a covered way from which the corn is supplied to the machine, and which is also intended for loads of hay, corn, or straw to stand under. The buildings next to and in front of the barn consist of a roothouse and double row of feeding-pens in the centre, a covered yard on each side, and adjoining one of the yards on the west is the stable, and the other on the east is terminated by the piggery. There are also two open cattle sheds, with yards, in connection with these buildings. The covered yards receive all the dung, both in the solid and liquid state, from the feeding-stalls, stable, and piggery, which is trodden down by cattle kept in the yards, and it remains there without exposure to the weather until it is required on the land. By the arrangement of these yards, in connection with the other buildings, there is a great concentration of the work of the homestead, whereby a considerable saving of labour is effected; and the supervision of the buildings facilitated. The dung is superior in quality to that made in open yards, and the time and expense of carting it to heaps and turning it over for some little time before it is applied, according to the usual custom from open yards, are saved. A nag's stable, gig-house and yard, and a small open shed with yard, are in front of the last-described range of buildings on the west side; and a washhouse, woodyard, fowlhouse and yard, and another small open hovel and yard, are on the east side. The house, which is marked by an air of comfort and respectability, and is of good design, stands in front of the buildings: it enjoys a southern aspect, is surrounded with a pleasure-garden, and ready access is given from it to the farm premises through a courtyard at the back.

There are four other models exhibited—one is of the Earl of Macclesfield's buildings at Shirburn, now so well known; another for a small farm at Aston, Oxfordshire, with a covered yard; one arranged with open yards for a farm of three hundred acres, capable of adaptation to larger farms; and a model suitable for small farms with open yards.

We recommend an inspection of these models by parties who are likely to be engaged in the erection of farm-buildings.

One of the sons of Robert Burns is to be at the Glasgow celebration of the centenary of the poet; the other will be at the dinner of the Dumfries Club. Mr. R. B. Begg, son of the late Mrs. Begg, the poet's sister, has also accepted an invitation to Glasgow.

The Finance Committee of the Council of India have engaged the ships *Red Riding Hood*, *Arcteg*, and *Clive*, for the conveyance of stores respectively to Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 13.—4th Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 20.—Louis Napoleon proclaimed President, 1848. Full moon.
TUESDAY, 21.—St. Thomas.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Navies left for Balacava, 1854.
THURSDAY, 23.—Great Earthquake at Japan, 1854.
FRIDAY, 24.—Great Fire at Washington, 1851.
SATURDAY, 25.—Christmas Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 25 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 0	10 44	11 9	11 55	12 0	12 29	12 50
3 20	3 49	4 11	4 37	5 0	5 27	5 51

BOXING NIGHT, December 27.—DRURY-LANE.—Farewell of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, previous to their departure for America. The Grand Christmas PANTOMIME, by E. L. Blanchard, and the splendid Scenery by W. Beverley.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, and Every Evening during the new Comedy of THE TIDE OF TIME, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Miss Reynolds, Miss E. Tennan, Mrs. Panton. After which, for the last Four Nights, Senora Perla Neus, the renowned Spanish dancer, in her new Ballet, THE EXPLORER OF GRACE, with the Farce of THE TROUBLE, in which Sir William Don, Bart., will appear, being his last Four Nights. To be followed by a PAS DE DEUX, by Senor Moragas and Fauny Wright. Concluding with A DAUGHTER TO MARRY. The new Grand Comic Christmas PANTOMIME on Monday, December 27.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—FAREWELL SEASON OF MR. CHARLES KEAN AS MANAGER.—Monday, MACBETH. Tuesday, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Wednesday, MACBETH (being the last night before Christmas). Proceed every evening by a Farce. On Monday, Dec. 27th (Boxing Night) will be performed the comedy of THE JEALOUS WIFE, followed by a new grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled THE KING OF THE CASTLE; or, Harlequin Prince Diamond, and the Princess Brighteyes.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday, and During the Week (Saturday excepted). THE REVOLT IN INDIA. SCENES IN THE ARENA, and SHOOTING THE MOON. The great PANTOMIME on BOXING NIGHT.—Dress Circle, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s. Stage Manager, Mr. R. Phillips.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Great preparations making in every department for the Great National Christmas Comic PANTOMIME, with splendid scenery, grand transformation, tricks, dresses, and effect, &c. Clown, the celebrated TOM MATTHEWS.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—OPERA COMIQUE will OPEN on WEDNESDAY next, December 13. Eminent Artists from the Opéra Comique and Théâtre Lyrique de Paris. Full Chorus and complete Orchestra. Applications to Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Box-office open daily, from Eleven to Five. Mr. C. Nugent, Acting Manager, Mr. B. Barnett.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25.—Monday, Open at Nine. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Open at Ten. Admission One Shilling; or by Season Tickets, available on every occasion to 30th of April, 1854, Half-a-Guinea. Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Dissolving Views and Illustrated Lectures by Mr. Pepper, every day, at 1.30 and 3.30, in the new Lecture Room, adjoining the Tropical Department. On Christmas Day there will be a Grand Miscellaneous Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Sunday, open from 1.30 till sunset, to Shareholders gratuitously, by Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OLD CHRISTMAS will be kept with Juvenile Revel and Holiday Festival, Splendid Christmas Fare, Frolic, and Fun. GRAND PANTOMIME & FETE, in the Great Central Hall of Minors, by Dr. Dwyllwyn. Monday, 27th December, 1853, and following days, One Shilling, or by Winter Season Tickets, 10s. 6d. each. Full particulars in the handbills.

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that his New Tour, entitled MONT BLANC TO CHINA, will OPEN for the Season on WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER the 22nd. The room has been entirely rearranged to represent the principal features of outdoor Chinese life, combining a Mandarin's Pavilion, arranged for "Singsong Pigeon," or a Theatrical Entertainment; the Balcony of a Tea and Opium Tavern in Public Gardens; and a Shop with part of a Street in Canton City. The decorations, scrolls, bamboo-work, standards, shopboards, curiosities, &c., are all the real things, and were brought home overland, by Mr. Smith, a few weeks ago, from Canton and Hong-Kong.

The Views have been painted (from original sketches and photographs by Mr. Schranz, of Cairo; Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, Mr. Scatch and Signor Baptista, of Hong-Kong; and the late Mr. Chinnery, and Yowqua, a native artist, of Canton) by, or under the direction of, WILLIAM BEVELLEY. They consist of—The Prologue, representing the deck of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer the *Arcturion*, at the Mediterranean—a Dramatic of the Past. PART I.—The Journey. 1. Shepherd's New Hotel, on the Ezbekiyah, Cairo. 2. A Street in Cairo. 3. The Sphinx and the Pyramids. 4. The Desert Railway, about ten miles from Suez. PART II. CHINA.—1. Hong-Kong Harbour, overlooking the City of Victoria from the Heights, towards the mainland. 2. The Waterside of Gullman's Bazaar, Hong-Kong. 3. The Bogue Forts, with the Bocca Tigris, on the Canton River. 4. The Old Factories by the River, Canton. 5. Howqua's Country House and Gardens, Hong-Kong. 6. The most popular View of China extant.

Mr. Albert Smith had the pleasure of meeting a few old friends on his journey, especially a party of the name of Edwards, who appears, as well as can be ascertained, to have been badly treated by the Admiralty in the affair at Patasham Creek. He will also attempt a national Chinese melody—an answer to the perpetual question "Why don't you go to Shanghai?" a rapid account of "The Passengers and Tracks of the P. and O.S. Steamer and Nornia from Suez to China; and a substitute for "Galignani's Messenger" in the way of "The Home News."

Arrangements, places, and prices as before. The Box-office is now open. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—BEEBE ZAHARRA JADEE, the celebrated ORIENTAL ENCHANTRESS, will appear (for the first time in London) in her marvellous SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES OF ANCIENT AND MODERN MAGIC on SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 18, for a limited number of nights. Stalls, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. and 1s. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Stalls and Centre Seats. Stalls may be secured without extra charge at the Gallery from Ten to Three daily. Carriages may be ordered at Ten.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT. Open as usual this week. The Christmas Holiday Programme is replete with Amusement of a most attractive kind. R. I. LONGBOROUGH, Esq., Managing Director.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Dale-street, LIVERPOOL.—The Greatest Equestrian Company in Europe. Magnificent Scenes in the Circle. Gorgeous Military Tableaux. N.B. DAY PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at Half-past Two.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at MIDDLESBOROUGH, Dec. 20; RIPON, 21; OTLEY, 22.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE, Eight in Number, in full Court Costume, give their Concerts of REFINED NEGRO MUSIC Every Evening at Eight, at the OXFORD GALLERY, 315, Oxford-street. A Morning Concert every Saturday at the Hanover-square Rooms.

THREE CHRISTMAS READINGS, by Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.—On Christmas- eve, Friday, 24th December, 1853; on the Evening of Boxing-day, Monday, 27th December, 1853; and on Twelfth Night, Thursday, 6th January, 1854. Mr. Charles Dickens will read, each night, his "Christmas Carol" and "The Trial from Pickwick." The doors will be opened for each Reading at Seven. The Reading will commence at Eight, and will last Two Hours and Twenty Minutes. The Christmas Prices are—Stalls (numbered and reserved), Four Shillings; Centre Area and Galleries, Two Shillings; Back Seats, One Shilling. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, Publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre.

MRS. EMILIUS HOLCROFT will give her Popular Lecture Entertainment, MERRY THOUGHTS ON A DULL SUBJECT at BARNSBURY HALL, Islington, on MONDAY, DEC. 20; and at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on Thursday, Dec. 22. Commence at Half-past Eight, and conclude at Ten. Address, London Mechanics' Institution, 29, Southampton-buildings.

GRAND GERMAN FAIR (the original and only one) and Promenade Musicale NOW OPEN at the PORTLAND GALLERY, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic. Admission free.

LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE, REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET, and GREAT PORTLAND STREET. Now Open. Admission Free.

GALLERY OF FINE-ARTS, 34 and 35, Rathbone-place.—J. and S. B. FULLER respectfully invite the Admirers of Water-Colour Drawings to view their New Gallery, which embraces the best talent of the Two Water-Colour Societies. Admission on presenting card. Pictures, Drawings, and Photographs tastefully Mounted and Framed.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENEUM, Arundel-street, Strand. President, Mr. Alderman MECHI. The Drawing-room Parties on Tuesday evenings are resumed. The Juvenile Ball will be held on the 11th of January. The spacious Reading-room (supplied with all the principal London and Provincial Papers, Magazines, &c.), the new Smoking-room, the Music-room, &c., are also reopened. Classes for Languages, Fencing, Music, &c., formed. Parliamentary Society for Political Debates. Half-yearly Subscription, £1 1s. Full particulars may be had at the Secretary's office. E. R. RUSSELL, Sec. pro tem.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The Committee have great pleasure in announcing that JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver an ORATION in EXETER HALL, on (Boxing Night) MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1853. Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of the City of London, will preside. Doors open at Seven o'clock; Chair taken at Eight o'clock. Tickets for Platform or Central Seats, One Shilling; Body of the Hall, Sixpence. Tickets to be had at 337, Strand.

THE OATLAND'S PARK HOTEL for Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Families, one hour by rail from Waterloo-bridge.—Office, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

THE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, near the Oatlands Park Hotel, Watloo-on-Thames.—Letters may be addressed to Dr. BALBIRNIE, at the Oatlands Hotel; or at 25, Craven-street, Strand.

CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, SURREY.

Patron, Field Marshal the Right Hon. Viscount COMBERMERE, G.C.B., G.C.H. For General Education and Military Examinations. For Prospectus apply to Captain Barrow, at the College.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—SANDHURST LODGE, Queen's-road West, Regent's park, N.W.—Thorough preparation for Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, or Direct Commissions. More than 400 Gentlemen have entered the Army from this Establishment. Terms and references on application.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58, Pall Mall, London, manufacture and erect Iron Bridges, Piers, and Wharfs of every description. Agents wanted in Brazil, California, Honduras, Chili, Demerara, Mauritius, Mexico.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.—December, 1853.—Life Policies effected during the present year on the participating scale will entitle their holders to share in the Division of Profits at the end of the year 1860, provided the assurances continue in force. Further Bonuses will be declared at the end of every Five Years.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—EXTENSION of the LIMITS of AGE.—Notice is hereby given that persons otherwise eligible will be admitted as candidates at the examination of July, 1854, if more than 18 and less than 23 years of age on the 1st of May, 1853. Copies of the Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W. Civil Service Commission, 9th Dec., 1853. * This extension of time is limited to the next examination.

NAVAL CADETS.—ROYAL NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT,

Eastern Parade, Southsea, conducted by Mr. THOMAS EASTMAN, R.N. The following gentlemen have passed from this Establishment during the year:—
Mr. T. E. Miller. Mr. R. H. Eyre. Mr. G. A. Tucker. Mr. C. J. Hives.
C. Laprimaudaye. C. H. Taylor. A. G. Fullerton. V. J. Peyton.
P. Tyrwhitt. A. Kinsman. C. D. Stewart. L. H. Robinson.
A. R. Cooper. J. G. Wilkinson. St. V. Neapen. W. F. Clifton.
C. Phillips. W. T. Down. J. B. Lacy. T. James.
E. C. Abba. R. H. Paul. W. E. Clutterbuck. R. H. Armit.
A. R. Mallock. Lord Douglas. L. G. Goodrich. A. H. Barnard.
H. Rose. Mr. H. N. Alleyne. H. St. C. Hammill. F. Shoubridge.
H. A. Mandeville. R. W. Wodehouse. H. C. Reade. R. H. Thornton.
R. H. Lloyd. C. H. Fitzmaurice. F. A. Gardner. C. E. Pelly.
Hon. A. R. Hewitt. A. F. Grant.

CHRISTMAS, 1853.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

A SPLENDID COLOURED SUPPLEMENT,

A Coloured Engraving of A CHRISTMAS CAROL, after H. Weir; FAIR AND FRUITFUL ITALY—A large Coloured Picture, after G. Lance; A Coloured Engraving of THE FRENCH TURKEY GUARDIAN, after T. Salmon.

A LARGE SHEET OF FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS OF CHRISTMAS TALES AND AMUSEMENTS,

BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS:—
The Shepherd's Christmas. Return of Old Christmas.
Bethlehem. The Christmas Tree.
The Star in the East. Christmas Holidays at the Polytechnic.
Snapdragon. The Magic Lantern.
A Christmas Play before Queen Elizabeth. Bells on Christmas-eve.

A LARGE SHEET and a HALF of CHRISTMAS NEWS,

WITH THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATIONS:—
The Light Breakfast ("Chota Haziree") in India. From a Photograph by A. Williamson.
Rebecca. By E. Davies, in the Gallery of Modern Sculpture in the South Kensington Sculpture Gallery.
The Assheton Smith Mausoleum at Tedworth, Wilts.
The Church of St. Nicholas, Durham, to be Opened on Tuesday, the 21st inst.—Interior and Exterior Views.
The Ascent of the Great St. Bernard—Loading Wood for the Hospice near St. Pierre. From a Drawing by George Barnard.
Mont Cervin (or Matterhorn), from above Gurnon, Val Tournanche. From a Drawing by George Barnard.
Soirée to Messrs. Gibson and Bright at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester.
Two Illustrations from our Special Artist in China—"A Thief Whipped through the Streets of Canton," and "A Sketch at the Rev. Mr. Huleatt's Rice Distribution at Canton."
Perils of Dawk Travelling in India—Two Engravings.
The late Colliery Explosion at Tyldesley, near Manchester.
The new Barracks at Dover.
Original Music, illustrated by Jullien (two pages).
Engaging Supernumeraries for the Pantomime.
&c., &c., &c.

The whole to consist of the PAPER and THREE SUPPLEMENTS. Price of the FOUR SHEETS, One Shilling Unstamped; Two pence extra for Stamped Copies.

Orders cannot be executed unless immediate application be made to some respectable Bookseller or Newsagent.

** In consequence of Christmas Day falling on Saturday the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for next week will be published one day earlier.

Office, 198, Strand, London.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for insertion in the Christmas Number of this Journal (which cannot be received after Six p.m. on Wednesday next) will be charged Three Shillings per line.

In consequence of the increased and largely-increasing sale of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS it is found necessary to raise the price of Advertisements in its columns from Two Shillings to Two Shillings and Sixpence per Line: the increased scale will commence with the New Year.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1853.

THE sore points in European politics are undoubtedly the disaffection of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of Austria, and the occupation of the Papal States by France. There are people in England and elsewhere who are continually crying "Peace, peace, when there is no peace!" who resolutely shut their eyes to the condition of those unhappy lands, and who lose temper whenever it is proclaimed that no real guarantee for peace can be reckoned upon while not only the Lombardo-Venetian territory but the whole of Italy is prevented from choosing its own rulers, and its own form of government. So long as France keeps an army in Rome to maintain by force of arms the secular authority of the Pope until the moment is ripe, or seems ripe, for the establishment of a Roman kingdom, with an infant Bonaparte as its King, and so long as Austria keeps possession of two of the fairest provinces of Italy, where her name, her language, her laws, and her presence are equally detested, so long will it be impossible to affirm with any degree of certainty that the peace of Europe is worth a month's purchase. The rumours that have lately been circulated of

approaching insurrection in Italy, and of the efforts to preserve the peace which have been made by the two Governments of Austria and the Pope, are but the repetition of rumours that have been rife at short intervals during the last ten years. Such rumours are perfectly natural under the circumstances; and there will come a day, perhaps when public opinion is least prepared for the catastrophe, when the latent combustion will display itself, and involve the greater portion of the Continent. Without attaching any extraordinary importance to the alleged speech of the King of Sardinia, in which he warned his army that it might be called upon to take the field in the ensuing spring, we believe, if the King really made that speech, that he but gave expression to a sentiment which must have occupied the minds of the Emperor of Austria, of the Pope, and of the Emperor of the French, quite as earnestly as it has occupied his own. It is not to be expected that Austria will consent to be deprived of such jewels of her crown as Lombardy and Venice without receiving an equivalent; but it is not impossible that means might be found to satisfy both Austria and the Lombard-Venetians without involving Europe in hostilities, were it not for the complication created by the presence of a French army in the Papal States. The universal suffrage of the French has made an Emperor of Louis Napoleon; and the universal suffrage of the Roman population would make a Bishop of the Pope, and elect some distinguished layman into a Presidential chair; but France will not allow Rome to have a choice in the matter, and coerces a people with whom, in reality, she has no legitimate concern. Hence the continued rumours of war that reach us from Italy—rumours born one day and dying the next—but which betoken an uneasiness and uncertainty that are full of peril. Statesmen are afraid to touch the question: so they temporise and leave it alone, or trust to the chapter of accidents. At last the outbreak will come; when they will shake their wise heads, and ask—"Who could have thought it!"

WE are glad to learn by the last India Mail that the proclamation of "the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia," to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, has been received with general approval, and studied by those most interested with critical and respectful attention. At the close of a contest remarkable alike for the treachery and the ferocity of those who commenced it, and for the undaunted bravery and consummate skill with which the treason was confronted and subdued, the Queen of Great Britain, for the first time since India became subject to British rule, has spoken to her Indian populations in her own name. The language used was worthy of the greatness of the occasion; and whether the events of the past or the present came under its review, or the prospects of the future were sketched for the study of the princes and the peoples of Hindostan, the proclamation has recommended itself to their hearts as well as their intellects. Simple, dignified, and clear as day upon every topic on which it treated, there were none in India who could misunderstand its meaning, or fail to discover that an empire recovered by the sword, would be maintained on the surer foundations of justice and good government. On the delicate point of the Hindoo, Parsee, and Mohammedan religions, and the introduction into the country of the conquered of the faith of the conquerors, the Queen has spoken as became the Sovereign of a nation that has established religious equality at home; and that has just set the seal to the work of toleration by removing the last impediments to the admission of Jews to seats in the Great Council of the Empire. While firmly asserting her own faith in Christianity, her Majesty has disclaimed alike the right and the desire to impose her convictions on her Indian subjects. And this wise and just policy—though it has not met the approval of those over-zealous persons at home who would thrust Christianity upon an unwilling people by fire and sword, and thereby rival in India the evil fame of the early Spanish conquerors of America—has recommended itself to the calmer judgment of statesmen, and even to the convictions of those truest of Christians who do not believe in violence as the best mode of spreading abroad their doctrines, but who rely upon pure example, earnest teaching, and patient persuasion, as of far more effect than the sword and the cannon. In India the proclamation has, in this respect, given unmixed satisfaction, and done much to allay the evil passions that such a rebellion was certain to excite. The promise of amnesty, too, has fallen like a ray of heavenly light upon the troubled waters, and entered into the hearts of the few leaders who are yet in arms against British authority, and carrying on a contest that derives in their persons its only strength from the utterness of their despair. The Queen has told them in gracious as well as graceful words that their despair is needless, unless they have actually imbrued their hands in the innocent blood of women and children; but all others, on returning to their homes and pursuits, have been told to expect unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion. Many have already availed themselves of the offer; and Oude itself is preparing to lay down its arms and forego the hopeless struggle. Nana Sahib and Tantia Toppe will soon be the only chiefs in arms; and their position daily becomes so desperate that their immediate followers are not unlikely to spare the British Government the trouble of inflicting justice upon them. A new era will thus be inaugurated in India. A hundred splendid years of conquest, chequered by the clouds and darkness of barbaric war and intestine strife, are nearly brought to a close. That the next hundred years of our rule in India—if it be destined to last so long—may be surrounded with splendours of a more glorious and enduring kind, and that the blessings of peace, order, and settled government, the extension of commerce and agriculture, and the light of the true religion may flow from the consolidation of our power in the mighty empire committed to our charge, is the earnest prayer of every true Briton in or out of the British Isles.

SCULLY v. INGRAM.—In this case steps have been taken on the part of the defendant to obtain a new trial—a motion for which will be made in the ensuing term, in January next. No further reference will, therefore, be made to the circumstances connected with it, which will be fully detailed in the course of future legal proceedings.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have passed the week in comparative retirement at Osborne. Her Majesty has taken her usual exercise in the grounds, and his Royal Highness has generally enjoyed the diversion of shooting. The Queen's visitors have been confined to the Prince and Princess of Leiningen and the naval and military officers of the district.

The Prince of Wales was expected to arrive at Osborne yesterday (Friday), from visiting the Prince and Princess Frederick William at Berlin. The Court will return to Windsor Castle on Friday next.

PRINCE ALFRED.—A letter from Tangiers, of December 7, announces the arrival in that port of the *Buryalus*, with Prince Alfred on board. All the foreign consuls stationed in the port hoisted their flags on the occasion. After an exchange of salutes, the Prince landed and proceeded to the house of Mr. Key, the British Consul, who had come on board to meet him. The French Consul paid his respects to his Royal Highness as he landed on the quay. He only staid twenty-four hours in Tangiers, and then left for Gibraltar. The letter says that the Prince's amiable manners and his good horsemanship were the theme of general admiration.

His Excellency the Saxon Minister has left town for Lisbon, in order to attend the marriage of Prince George of Saxony with the sister of the young King of Portugal.

The Countess d'Apponyi arrived at Chandos House a few days since from the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley left town on Saturday last for Knowsley Hall, Lancashire.

The Earl and Countess Craven have left Gorbamby Park on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at the Grove, near Watford.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor Gate on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire.

Major and the Hon. Mrs. Loyd Lindsay have returned to Overstone Park, from Brighton.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Hon. George Watson Milles, eldest son of Lord Sondes, and the eldest daughter of Sir Henry Stacey, Bart., of Rackheath Hall, Norfolk.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—*Rural Deaneries:* The Rev. J. Compton, Rector of Minstead, Hants, to the Eastern Division of Fordingbridge; Rev. J. Cooper, Vicar of Kendal, Westmorland, to Kendal; Rev. J. M. Lee, Rector of Botley, Hants, to the Northern Division of Droxford. *Minor Canonry:* The Rev. — Williams to Chester Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. R. H. Cave to Lydgate, Suffolk; Rev. R. Colby to Anstford, Somerset; Rev. W. H. Etches to Hamstead-Ridware, Staffordshire; Rev. H. S. Fagan to Charlcombe, Somerset; Rev. J. Hardy to Stratton-on-the-Poss, Somerset; Rev. S. J. Lyon to Farndish, Bedfordshire; Rev. J. S. Moore to Crofton, Yorkshire; Rev. D. Morton to Mutford-cum-Barnaby, Suffolk; Rev. J. Thompson to Keston, Bromley, Kent; Rev. G. Thring to Alford-with-Hornblotton, Somerset; Rev. E. H. Vernon to Cotgrave, Notts; Rev. L. B. White to St. Mary Aldermare with St. Thomas the Apostle, London. *Vicarages:* The Rev. R. Bartholomew to Dunsford, Devon; Rev. H. P. Cheshire to Headon, Notts; Rev. C. C. Crakenhorp to Castle Bytham, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Gill to Holne, Devon; Rev. O. A. Nares to St. Twinnel and Warren, Pembrokeshire; Rev. R. S. Philpott to Clewton-Mendip, Somerset; Rev. E. Stokes to Staines, Middlesex; Rev. R. Trimmer to Stoneleigh, Warwickshire; Rev. J. Troutbeck to Dacre, Cumberland; Rev. H. W. Tweed to Bridstow. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. P. Shepperd to West Smethwick, Staffordshire. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. A. B. Campbell to Earl Cowley; Rev. J. Cartlew to Spa, Germany; Rev. G. R. Fisher to her Majesty's Forces at Aldershot; Rev. W. Hare to Woolwich Garrison; Rev. L. J. Parsons to the Garrison, Dublin; Rev. W. M. Wright to the Garrison, Chichester. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. G. J. Chester to St. Jude's, Moorfields, Sheffield; Rev. W. Du Sautoy to Holy Trinity, Taunton; Rev. P. H. Moore to Lovington, Somerset; Rev. H. R. Nevill to Yarmouth, Norfolk; Rev. L. J. Proctor to Fulford, Yorkshire; Rev. J. P. Royle to Wellow, Notts; Rev. R. A. St. Leger to Otterford, Somerset; Rev. J. P. Steel to Allonby, Cumberland; Rev. G. W. H. Taylor to Helsington, Westmoreland; Rev. A. J. Woodhouse to Holy Trinity, Dover. *Curacies, &c.:* The Rev. W. T. Bristow to St. Thomas, Ashton-le-Willows; Rev. C. Bullivant to Checkley-with-Hollington, Staffordshire; Rev. E. Carr to East Grinstead, Sussex; Rev. T. Cox (not Rector, as before stated) to West Halsey, Berks; Rev. R. W. Dartnell to Winham, Somerset; Rev. J. A. Dryburgh to Tibshelf, Alfreton, Derbyshire; Rev. G. S. Gerrard to Eirke; Rev. G. Kirkby to Eccleston, Lancashire; Rev. W. H. M'Cauley to Urfont, Wilts; Rev. C. R. Ord to St. James's, Bath; Rev. J. Raban to Thoydon Garnon, Essex; Rev. E. F. Shaw to St. John's, Frome; Rev. O. Sumner to St. Stephen, Landsdown, Bath; Rev. W. Watson to Loughton, Essex; Rev. P. B. Weldon to Colliery, Instigate, Ossory; Rev. T. Williams to Marston Bigot, Somerset; Rev. W. Milne to be Government Interpreter at Hong-Kong; Rev. R. J. Simpson, Curate of Houghton-le-Skerne, to be Organising Secretary of the National Society, Durham; Rev. F. S. Tireman to be Precentor of Carlisle Cathedral.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Henrietta Louisa Countess Dowager of Clonmel, of Eaton-square, but who died at St. Leonards-on-the-Sea on the 8th ult., was proved in London on the 9th of December by the Hon. Charles Grantham Scott, the son and sole executor. The personality was sworn under £60,000, which her Ladyship has bequeathed amongst her sons and daughters in specified sums, appointing her three unmarried daughters residuary legatees; leaving bequests also to her grandchildren, and legacies and annuities to her servants. The will is dated 5th November, 1856.—The will and two codicils of Sir Henry John Cadwell, Bart., formerly of the city of Quebec, but late of the city of Bath, where he died on the 13th October last, was proved in London on the 15th ult., by Edward H. Chapman, Esq., one of the executors, power being reserved to John Thompson and Henry Davidson, Esqrs. The will, dated the 13th of January, 1845, was made in Quebec, and disposes of all his estates in Canada, and of his right and interest in the timber growing thereon, and, together with all other property elsewhere, to be sold, and the produce invested for the benefit of his widow, and then to her children equally. The personality in England sworn under £5000.—The late George Watts, Esq., of sporting celebrity, died worth £40,000, besides large freehold property, which descends to his successor, J. Brennan, Esq., of Dublin.—The will of Richard Habberfield, Esq., of Springfield House, Lower Tulse-hill, was proved in London, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Charles Marshall James Peek, Esq., and Wm. Peek, jun., Esq., the executors. To each is left a legacy of £500, and has bequeathed to charitable and public institutions £9000 as under:—British and Foreign Bible Society, £1000; London Missionary Society, £1000; Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, £1000; Poor Orphan Establishment, £1000; Indigent Blind, £1000; Royal Hospital for Incurables, £1500; Consumption Hospital, £500; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £500; City Mission, £500; City of London National Schools, £500; British and Foreign School Society, £500. A legacy also to each of his clerks and others engaged in his service. The personality was sworn under £160,000.

TESTIMONIALS.—Handsome testimonials have just been awarded to Professor Brande by the Society of Apothecaries. His portrait is also to be placed in the ancient hall.—A noble dining-room clock has just been presented to the Rev. J. Smith, of Winchester, by the present and former students of the Winchester Training College.—The Rev. L. J. Parsons, Chaplain to the 2nd battalion of the 4th Regiment (King's Own), at present stationed at the Chichester Barracks, has been presented, on his removal to Dublin, by the sergeants of the regiment with a large and most elegantly bound Polyglott Bible and a Church Service in one.—The Rev. T. Z. Davies has just had presented to him a valuable service of plate by his parishioners at Solatyn, Salop—"the pence of the poorest as well as the pounds of the wealthy having been cordially supplied for that purpose."—A handsome silver goblet has been presented by the non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Battalion of Infantry at Chatham garrison to Colour-Sergeant Joseph M'Carraher, 61st Regiment, on the occasion of his retirement from that corps, having been appointed to the South Devon Militia Regiment.

M. Balogh, a Hungarian, asserts that he has managed to square the circle, and he has just sent copies of his work on the subject, which contains numerous diagrams, to the Academy of Science in Vienna and Paris, and to the heads of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford.

The following are among the recent arrivals at Outlands Park Hotel:—Lady Caroline Russell, Colonel Read, Sir Henry Calder, Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., Major North, Lord and Lady Muncester and the Hon. Miss Pennington, Colonel Dyke, Mrs. Dixon, Lady Sidney, Colonel Groves, Rev. Mr. North, Mr. and Mrs. Knollys.

The Royal Hospital for Incurables, at Putney, has received £1500 by the will of the late Richard Habberfield, Esq. The late Mr. Habberfield also bequeathed £500 to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of Chest, Victoria Park—which institution has just received nineteen guineas under the will of the late Mr. T. J. Crockford.

The clipper-brig *Priscilla*, 244 tons, Captain George Brown, sailed from the port of London on the 13th inst. for Natal, Cape of Good Hope, with fifty-eight Government emigrants, under charge of Surgeon-Superintendent William Arthur.

At the Society of Arts on Wednesday night, Mr. E. J. Reed read a valuable paper on the modifications which ships of the Royal Navy have undergone during the present century.

A notice has been posted in the reading-room of the Corporation at the Guildhall stating that the Lord Mayor, who has been seriously indisposed, is now much better.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THERE is no large subject at this moment occupying much general attention, if we except the Reform agitation, which takes numerous phases, and sends to the surface every variety of political opinion, from that of the advocates of manhood suffrage (with an infusion of womanhood's rights into the bargain), to that of the reformer who considers that the uneducated many have already far too much control over the educated few. Mr. Bright's speeches will have been largely read, and readers will form their own idea as to the constructive powers manifested by one whose grand successes have hitherto been in demolition. Beyond this topic, and an occasional reference to the proclamation of the Queen of India, a proclamation which would seem to have been most cordially received by her new subjects, society, as we have said, has not any subject of large importance to occupy its attention. Yet one would think that two such themes were enough—the reconstruction of the grandest Parliamentary system, and the annexation of the greatest empire in the world.

London is very full, and pleasure-seekers abound. Another week and conventional congratulations upon Christmas will be exchanging, people will be trying to forgive their relations, and to evade as many Christmas-boxes as they can. Tradesmen's bills will be in most persons' hands and in all persons' thoughts, and the festivities of the season will be accompanied by the usual winter chorus of cough and sneeze. But, spite of all this, a great many folks will really enjoy themselves, a great many will think they do, and a great many more will say they do, and "Old Christmas" will keep up his old character. The best counsel that can be given to those who would like something better to look back to than hollow truces and indigestion is to "remember the poor"—not the professional mendicant, but those to whom the price of a good fire for a few days and a few good meals will be a real godsend—help for the hour, hope for the future.

About Christmas time men generally form resolutions for the coming year, and, among other good intentions, that of assuring life for the benefit of wife and children is one of the most laudable. The man whose income ceases with his life, and whose family will not be otherwise provided for at his death than by his own means, and who yet neglects life assurance, is not merely blameworthy, but actually criminal. We advert to the subject for the purpose of warning those who are about to commence this duty that they should exercise discretion as to the office selected, not only as to its solvency, but as to its habit of resisting claims on grounds that are found untenable. Nothing can be more miserable than the thought that, after years of saving and punctuality of payment to provide a sum for those left behind, the widow or orphans are debarred of their rights, and compelled to have recourse to law to obtain them. Two disgraceful cases have very recently occurred in which this rascality has been practised; and in one of them the presiding Judge made observations of terrible strength against the resisting parties. Let assurers be very careful, and not be duped by promises of special advantages; and, moreover, if they take the advice of a solicitor, let them be sure of his respectability, as Messrs. Quirk, Gammon, and Snap receive from assurance-offices a commission upon every assurance they can induce a client to effect; and of course an extra ten shillings in that commission would carry Messrs. Q., G., and S.'s recommendation from the best office in London to the most rickety.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Pugh, of St. Pancras, is before the public. He is dismissed from his situation for declining to give the police information regarding the whereabouts of an accused person who had sent to him for spiritual aid, and had bound him to secrecy. The case may be variously argued. It will be generally held, especially by the ratepayers of St. Pancras (the imposts upon whom have been awfully increased by the marvellous government of this most foolishly-managed parish), that anything done by any of the St. Pancras' authorities may reasonably be presumed to be the wrong thing. But in Mr. Pugh's case it may be considered that a clergyman does not cease to be a citizen, and a good citizen is bound to aid the execution of the laws of his country. He has no right to enter into a compact for the concealment of a person whom the law requires to come forward and be judged. The Rev. Mr. Pugh would seem to have committed an error, and the St. Pancras Bumbles to be punishing him in excess, with their usual irrationality.

Railway people complain that juries are always prejudiced against them, and that any amount of damages may always be obtained by any one who can prove an injury by travelling on the iron road, or by means of its machinery. Long, we hope, will juries continue to show that they recognise the tremendous responsibility incurred by a company which locks up a hundred people of all ranks, positions, and ages, in a series of boxes, and undertakes to land its helpless prisoners at a given point. Let it be shown that negligence has been evinced, and we would mulct not only in purse but in person those who have proved themselves so cruelly unmindful of their duty. But, on the other hand, where a man can take care of himself he is bound to do so; and we were glad to see that in a railway case this week, where the train had been travelling at its best speed, and an accident occurred through want of due caution on the part of the sufferer, the verdict went for the defendants.

Another jury, for whose wisdom we confess we have a good deal less veneration, has decided that you may enter a man's room and take away a document, valuable from its contents, provided that you do not intend to make direct profit therefrom, but only to publish it, to the injury of his interests, and, in the case in point, to the injury of public interests. That the magic of Serjeant Parry's eloquence contrived to convince the jury, in the case of the person tried for taking away the Ionian despatch, that such an act was not a theft, let that person be duly thankful. We fancy there must have been some muddle in the jurors' minds about the paper being "only a printed one;" as we are quite certain that had a culprit been charged with opening a tradesman's bureau, taking away an invoice or some such matter, and "publishing" it to a rival in trade, that culprit would infallibly have been found guilty, though the value of the paper might have been a halfpenny, and that of its contents nothing beyond what the loser's appraisal might put upon it. The moral for persons intrusted with important papers is that Mr. Chubb, Mr. Bramah, or Mr. Milner is a friend whose services are valuable.

It is worth while to mention to those who have in France correspondents who occasionally indulge in comments unfavourable to the conduct of the French Government, or in revelations likely to cause damage to any—even a very abject member of that Government—that on suspicion of such things letters are quietly opened at the Paris post-office, and the writers as quietly warned to depart from France at twenty-four hours' notice. To those to whom this might be inconvenient the hint may be serviceable. But there are too many fictitious signatures in the *Moniteur* and elsewhere for the French Government to complain of such a precaution in a Parisian letter-writer.

An electric cable has just been laid which connects Constantinople with Gallipoli.

M O O S E - H U N T I N G I N C A N A D A .



EN ROUTE FOR THE HUNTING-GROUND.



THE ENCAMPMENT.—SEE PAGE 572.

M O O S E H U N T I N G I N C A N A D A .



A BULL MOOSE FEEDING.



THE ATTACK.—SEE NEXT PAGE

MOOSE-HUNTING IN CANADA.

In preceding pages we have given Sketches illustrating the sport of moose-hunting, as practised in Canada. In the first Engraving we have a couple of habitants snugly ensconced in a rude sleigh drawn by a pony, on their way to the hunting-ground, the snow-shoes and iron pot suspended behind suggesting visions of hard tramping and good feasting; the second is an autumn scene, with the hunters encamped; the third is the portrait of a bull moose feeding among the lily-pods in autumn; and the fourth Sketch represents an attack on snow-shoes, the victims being a pair of female moose. The moose is the largest of the deer tribe, sometimes attaining the weight of one thousand pounds, and is the largest wild animal frequenting the forests of America. Moose abound in Canada, Labrador, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and their southern limit in the United States is 43°; they are also numerous among the Rocky Mountains, extending their range to the Arctic Sea. The shores of Moosehead Lake, in the State of Maine, has for many years been one of their favourite haunts, and it is asserted that within the past winter no less than six hundred of their carcasses have been left on the shores of that lake by the hunters, who had slaughtered them for their skins alone. This was certainly a great waste of the bounties of Heaven, but it was undoubtedly impossible to convey the venison to market.

During the summer months moose are fond of frequenting the lakes and rivers, partly for the purpose of escaping from the tormenting flies and to avoid injuring their antlers, but chiefly because such localities afford an abundance of grassy food. During the winter they resort to the dry mountain ridges, and generally "yard," as it is termed, on the sides facing the south, their food at this season being the twigs and soft bark of maple and other hard-wood trees. Their antlers begin to sprout in April, and complete their growth in July; they sometimes expand five feet nine inches, and the weight of a large pair may be stated at seventy pounds; they usually shed these huge excrescences in December, but sometimes in February. The rutting season commences in September, when the males do a great deal of hard fighting, by way of excelling, perhaps, some of the feats of the stag as depicted by Landseer. The females bring forth in May, the first time producing one fawn and afterwards two, and these twins are said invariably to represent the two sexes. In summer the hair of the moose is short and glossy, and in winter long and very coarse. Their flesh is also coarse, but well flavoured, while their lips and tongues are always considered among the luxuries of the wilderness.

The favourite months for hunting the moose are March and September, although numbers of them are killed during all the autumnal and winter months. In March, when the sun melts the snow on the surface, and the nights are frosty, a crust is formed, which greatly impedes the animal's progress, as it has to lift its feet perpendicularly out of the snow, or cut the skin from its shanks by coming in contact with the icy surface. When the snow is soft, however, they sweep through it without difficulty, and at such times it is difficult to keep up with them. Their pace is a long trot, and, in using dogs to pursue them, it has been found that small curs are more useful than large dogs. The bulls when pressed are apt to show fight and turn upon the dogs, when the hunter improves the opportunity to make a successful shot; and, when a herd of them are startled, it is the bull moose that always takes the lead.

Though not all orthodox, there are five methods by which the moose is killed in the several British-American provinces:—By creeping upon them in the autumn and winter; "calling" the bull moose, in the autumn, when he is wild, fierce, and roving; running them down on snow-shoes, in February and March; bringing them to bay with dogs; and by the mean practice of snaring, which is chiefly adopted by the Indians.

The trotting pace of the moose is something quite peculiar to that animal; and it is said neither to gallop nor leap—acquirements rendered unnecessary from the disproportionate length of its legs, by which it is enabled as it trots along to step with the greatest ease over fallen trees and other impediments. During its progress it holds the nose up, so as to lay the horns horizontally back, which attitude exposes it to trip by treading on its fore heels. Its powers of endurance are very great, and it will frequently lead an Indian over a tract of country three hundred miles broad before it can be secured. This animal is also said to possess in an eminent degree the qualities of the horse and the ox, combining the fleetness of the former with the strength of the latter. By kind treatment they are easily domesticated, and in Canada they have frequently been employed to draw sleds and carts. Its speed is said to be even greater than that of the reindeer; and yet that animal is known to have travelled two hundred miles in a single day. Some of the writers on natural history consider the moose deer of America as identical with the elk of Scandinavia; but the leading American authority in such matters (the late Mr. Audubon) thought differently, and he did not venture on the adoption of any of the specific names which have from time to time been proposed for the American moose.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

EVERYTHING is sadly dull in the sporting world, and we even hear of blank days at Tattersall's. It is always so when, as far as the eye can scan the two-year-old running, there is nothing but mediocrity in the Derby. The Corner, with the same species of infatuation which made them back a creature of Dervish's build four years ago, has made Promised Land first favourite both for Epsom and "The Guineas." Cavendish and Merryman are also backed at 25 to 1, and Enfield and Old Robert have come up on the outside. The foreigners are, we believe, nibbling at Pyrrhus the First, if they have not bought him already; but Vedette and The Dutchman are likely to be in the market, for some time at least, at their present supposed price. Angur and Idle Boy have both gone to Rawcliffe; but, grand as the former's stock are, and with substance enough for fourteen-stone hunters, if they fail to race, it seems bad management to have two Birdcatcher horses. Mr. Craven's celebrated chestnut horse Merrylegs was put up on Monday with the remainder of his team, in which he has for two seasons past figured as a leader. He is very badly whited both on his face and legs, but is well known as, perhaps, the most brilliant stepper in London, and on dit that even a seven-hundred-guinea offer some months ago through one of our principal dealers did not tempt his owner. The reserve price (if there was any) was known to be so great that no one bid above 200 gs. Prime Minister was bought in at Mr. Mather's sale; while Whitelock went at 50 gs., and quite enough too. The nine brood mares averaged 36 gs., the best of them, The Doe, by Melbourne, making 80 gs. We have seldom known so many brood mares in the market.

"Dear Old December," as the huntsmen term it, has not been productive of any very great sport yet. Melton is, however, rapidly filling, now that Lord Wilton has arrived, and the number of the scarlets going out in the morning looks like other times, when Sir James Musgrave and Dick Christian were young. The latter old hero has been confined to the house of late, in consequence of a fall he received in the street, and which, considering that he will be eighty next March, shook him very heavily. The Duke of Rutland has been laid up ever since the great jump we spoke of near Thorpe Arnold, when his horse fell on him, and severely bruised his ankle. He is getting better, but we fear it will be at least a week before he shows in the field again. His hounds had a pretty good thing on Wednesday, December 8, when they met at Goadby, and found a fox at Melton Spinney, which took them in flying style across the brook, and up to Brentingley Spinneys, where, having several foxes on foot, they changed. Eventually, after going to a fruitless holloa, they found in Newman's Gorse, and away across Croxton Park, and to ground near Croxton, after a fast twenty minutes. Finding again in Bescoby Oaks, they had a ring or two, and then went away over the park again, leaving Croxton Lings on the right, and nearly to Braunston, then back to Bescoby Oaks, where he hung a little, and then nearly to Swallow's Hole, past Croxton village for Braunston, where he turned once more for home, and was killed in Croxton Park. Lord George Manners was one of the few up; but the Melton men, to the number thirteen or fourteen, had tired

and gone home. This makes 27½ brace of noses, which is not quite the usual Belvoir average at this point of the season.

On Monday Lord Stamford's found at Barkby Holt, and went out at the top end for Beeby, but the hounds were so overriden that the noble Earl had them stopped. The hounds then got away on good terms with another fox, over the South Croxton brook to Baggrave, where they checked and soon gave it up. They then found in Ashby Pasture, and away to Dalby windmill, and on to Owston village, and right past the wood, when the hounds were stopped at nightfall; time, 1 h. 10 m., over a magnificent hunting country. Lord and Lady Stamford, Lord Grey de Wilton and his brother, Mr. Gilmour, Mr. Craufurd, Mr. F. Grant, young Mr. Coventry, and Messrs. Burbridge and Oakley were all well up. On Tuesday Mr. Tailby's found at Martinthorpe; but again the hounds were overriden; and another fox was found at Prior's Coppice, which went to ground directly. Then came a flying twenty minutes from Loddington Reddish, and Jack Goddard took another nose home.

We heard of Mr. Rarey being with the Atherstone last Saturday, his maiden appearance at an English cover side; but there was no run to bring him out, as the first fox was killed very soon; and the second was only a ringer. He intends, we believe, to go to Russia, if possible, before the year closes. By way of keeping his hand in he gave a private exhibition the other day. The first subject was tame enough; but the second, a pretty little black mare, whom a gentleman present had specially unharnessed from his carriage for the sake of sport, quite redeemed the afternoon from dullness, and made a very interesting fight of six minutes fifty-five seconds. Cruiser is still at livery at Kynerton-street, and when Mr. Rarey returned from Sweden at the end of two months he had forgotten nothing.

The coursing meetings have been rather tame. On Monday there is one at Hawkstone; on Tuesday, at Bredwardine; on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Southminster; and on Wednesday and Thursday, at Barton-upon-Humber, the scene of War Eagle's and Wicked Eye's double triumphs ten years ago. "Chilton and Hendred," Berkshire, is also set for the same days, and Banff for Thursday and Friday. At present little is said of flyers for the Waterloo Cup. Mr. Borron has been most unlucky, as his Banner Blue (who is the very image of the patriarch Blue Light) helped to worry Bloodshot when the lot came up to Aldridge's to be sold last December, and has now turned worrier and cannibal as well.

THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—A new three-act drawing-room play was produced on Monday, entitled "The Tide of Time." It is by Mr. Bayle Bernard, and, like many of that gentleman's pieces, is a conversational drama. It is difficult to possess the mere reader with the real merits of such productions, their success being entirely independent of story and character, and, for the most part, identified with the smart and witty sayings with which the dialogue may abound. The plot is simply this. A Shropshire gentleman is annoyed by a manufacturer becoming a near resident, and dislikes the noise of steam-engines and railroads. The failure of the county bank affects the fortune of this gentleman, and he is reduced to the necessity of accepting assistance from the son of his unwelcome neighbour. The young man has also made himself agreeable to the daughter, to whom he teaches domestic economy, and who, at last, actually learns how to make a pudding, and carries her off triumphantly, notwithstanding all impediments thrown in his way by his less generous rivals. In such a canvas there is scope enough for reflections on the reforming tendencies of the age, and also for their negative illustration in characters of humour or satire. One of these is *Sir Dormer de Brzenby*, which Mr. Compton supports with great care and some effect; but we cannot say that the part is a very thankful one. Still less so is that selected by Mr. Backstone for the exhibition of his own talents—one *Molehill*, a sort of foolish lover, who is always puzzled to understand why certain people do certain things. Miss Reynolds has many good opportunities in the part of the heroine, *Mildred Pendarvis*, and deserves considerable praise for discriminative as well as effective acting. A stiff, aristocratic, middle-aged lady is also forcibly interpreted by Mrs. Poynter—*Miss Sabine Crickhewell*—who, in the end, is destined to pair off with *Sir Dormer*. The various allusions to temporary topics were favourably taken by the audience; and on the whole, though we thought the piece rather slow in its movement, the new drama may be considered a successful experiment. The house was fully and fashionably attended; and the author, at the conclusion, was called for, and responded to the congratulations of his admirers.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday Cumberland's celebrated comedy of "The Wheel of Fortune" was revived. Its celebrity is principally owing to the fact of its hero, *Penruddock*, having formed one of John Kemble's best characters. A stately misanthrope, more amiable than Kotzebue's *Stranger*, but not so deeply wronged, being jilted before marriage instead of after, and therefore not degraded as well as injured, *Penruddock* presents an interesting character enough, and becomes more so, as, in the gradual progress of the play, he is made to change his purposes of revenge into those of generosity and pardon. Here are for the actor two opposite phases of character and sentiment to depict; in one and the same embodiment, the extremes of malevolence and benevolence are presented—an advantage which the histrionic artist is generally eager to secure. Such contrasts partake of the nature of surprises, and, if naturally brought about, are always pleasing. Mr. Phelps, in adopting the part of *Penruddock*, has not been unmindful of the principle just suggested; and at the beginning portrays the lovelorn man with a rugged outside, the victim evidently of a morbid feeling, but with a heart less stern than he would have it appear. The melting of his nature at the bidding of the more healthful influences with which he comes into contact was, on the other hand, very pathetically illustrated by the actor. The comedy possesses several good characters; among these must be mentioned for approbation Mr. H. Marston's *Sydenham*, Mr. Ray's *Tempest*, Mr. Williams's *Weazle*, and Mrs. Young's *Emily*. The house was full, and the experiment apparently successful.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lord Napier, now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands. The Queen has also appointed Lord Lyons, now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America. The Queen has also appointed the Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, C.B., now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Queen has also appointed the Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil. The Queen has also appointed Augustus Berkeley Paget, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Berlin, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony.

A SOUTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—A line has been projected, which would start from Falmouth, and, touching at Cape Finisterre, Lisbon, Cape St. Vincent (with a branch to Cadiz and Gibraltar), the Canaries (with a branch to Madeira), the Cape de Verde Islands, and the Islands St. Paul and Noronha, will arrive at or near Pernambuco, in the Brazil. A land telegraph will continue this line through the Brazilian territory as far as Para, whence a submarine line will be carried to the British settlement of Demerara, in Guiana. From here a combination of land and submarine wires will be constructed through the principal West Indian Islands to New Orleans, in the United States, where it will join the network of existing telegraphs belonging to the American companies.

A LONG SHOT.—A new gun, invented by Messrs. Armstrong, of Newcastle, has been satisfactorily tested at Shoeburyness, the projecting power of which completely distances that of any piece of ordnance hitherto known. At an elevation of thirty-three degrees it has sent a 32-lb. shot a distance of 9600 yards, or more than five miles. The same range has been attained by a 9-pounder, weighing sixteen cwt., of similar construction.

The Postmaster-General gives notice that, on the 1st of January next, and thenceforward, a letter or packet of printed papers, addressed to New South Wales, may be registered, on the application of the person posting it, provided the postage, together with a registration fee of sixpence, be paid in advance.

MUSIC.

The annual performances, by the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, of "The Messiah," at this season are regarded by the public (and the same thing is the case in the provinces) more in the light of a sacred solemnity than a musical entertainment. Exeter Hall, crowded at all times when this great Christian oratorio is given, is at this season filled to overflowing; and the still and hushed demeanour of the vast multitude shows that they are influenced by grander feelings than mere admiration of a work of art. This was strikingly the case at the first of these concerts on Friday, last week, when "The Messiah" was performed in a manner worthy of its unparalleled grandeur. On this occasion the principal soprano part was assigned to Mrs. Sunderland, a lady of great provincial reputation, especially in Yorkshire and the neighbouring counties, but little known in London. It is surprising that this should be the case; for Mrs. Sunderland is a singer of the highest order, and in sacred music particularly is excelled by no vocalist of the present time, save only Clara Novello. Her performance in "The Messiah" was distinguished by beauty of voice, brilliancy of execution, and that thorough knowledge of the character of Handel's music, and the traditions belonging to it, which constitutes what is called the Handelian style. Now that the London public are made aware of Mrs. Sunderland's value, we hope that the Sacred Harmonic Society, and our other concert-giving bodies, will feel their interest to bring her more frequently forward. Another novelty on this occasion was the appearance of Belletti as an English oratorio-singer. This admirable artist, whose talents are as versatile as they are great, has, since his arrival in England, made this branch of the art the object of his assiduous study; his success has been complete; and he may now be classed among the best Handelian singers of the day. The other principal singers were Miss Dolby and Mr. Sims Reeves—the finest oratorio contralto and tenor that we now possess. The choruses were sung with perfect precision and immense grandeur. Though they are unparalleled in sublimity, their breadth and simplicity make their execution comparatively easy, and most of the Exeter Hall choristers know them so well that they could almost sing them by heart.

The PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY terminated their Drury Lane season on Saturday last, when Miss Louisa Pyne had her benefit. The opera was "The Daughter of the Regiment," and she, of course, was the little *Vivandière*. She acted the part with a lightness and vivacity worthy of the Opéra Comique, and sung with a brilliancy which few of the stars of the Opéra Comique could equal. Mr. Harrison being indisposed, the part of *Tonio* was sustained very respectably by Mr. St. Albyn. Miss Susan Pyne was excellent as the *Marchioness*; and Mr. Corri, as the good-natured *Serjeant Sulpizio*, acted with military bluffness, while he sang in a good, musicianlike manner. The opera and the fair prima donna were most warmly received by an overflowing house. This company are to resume their performances at Covent Garden on Monday evening, under the designation of "The Royal English Opera." Balfe's new opera, "Satanella," is to be performed for the first time.

DR. STERNDALÉ BENNETT's pastoral cantata, "The May Queen," was performed, for the first time in London, on Wednesday evening, at Mr. Hullah's concert in St. Martin's Hall. Our musical readers will remember that we gave a full account of this piece and of its production at the Leeds Festival in September last, when it achieved the most brilliant success. It was no less successful on Wednesday, though the performance in several respects was very imperfect. Mr. Sims Reeves, who sang the tenor part at Leeds, and was to have sung it again, was disabled by indisposition, and his place was supplied at a few hours' notice by Mr. Wilbye Cooper, a young singer of merit, who deserves much credit for his zealous exertions. The soprano part was sung by Miss Banks, also a young performer of merit. She sang prettily, but the music was beyond her strength. The only part adequately sustained was the bass, by Mr. Weiss, who was one of the original *dramatis personæ* at Leeds. The choruses, on the whole, were well sung, though there was frequently a lack of softness and smoothness. Notwithstanding these imperfections, however, such was the beauty and freshness of the music that it was listened to with the utmost delight and applauded to the echo. At the end of the performance the composer was called for from all parts of the hall, and was greeted with loud and reiterated cheers when he presented himself in the orchestra.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP made her first appearance since her return to England, after a ten years' absence, on Monday evening, in a concert given by her at Exeter Hall; and on the following evening she sang at Jullien's concert at the Lyceum. On both evenings she was entirely successful. When she left this country her vocal powers were not matured, and she did not, in as far as we can remember, give even a promise of the excellence she has since attained. In all the requisites of an artist—voice, execution, style, and, above all, dramatic and passionate expression—her faculties are now fully developed, and she may be fairly regarded as one of the most accomplished singers of the age. On the two evenings we have mentioned her principal performances consisted of the same pieces. In the "Gracias agimus" of Guglielmi she showed her brilliancy of voice and Italian finish of execution; but her great triumph was achieved in Moer's beautiful ballad, "Oft in the still night," which she gave with such purity, simplicity, and feeling that she threw the audience both evenings into transports of delight.

The second meeting of the BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL UNION took place at Dee's Royal Hotel on the evening of Monday week. The room was crowded by a fashionable audience. Beethoven's quartet in F was effectively given by Herr Wallerstein, Mr. Hayward, and Herren Baetens and Lidel. Miss Amelia Hill, as vocalist, obtained a very favourable reception in Henselt's charming song, "Bear me, ye swift rolling waters," as she did also in Mendelssohn's well-known air, "On song's bright pinion." Mr. C. Duchemin gave Beethoven's celebrated "Moonlight" sonata on the pianoforte, throughout from memory, in a truly artistic manner. Mr. C. E. Flavell was capitally seconded by Mr. H. Hayward in Mozart's elegant sonata in B flat. Mozart is evidently a prime favourite with Mr. Flavell, and the graceful compositions of that great master agree well with the pure style of execution which he has adopted. The second part of the performance commenced with a quartet for pianoforte, violin, viola, and violoncello, composed by C. M. von Weber, and executed by Messrs. Duchemin and Hayward, and Herren Baetens and Lidel, with remarkable fire and precision. A violin solo, composed by Lipinski, and played by Herr Wallerstein, was not sufficiently classical for such a programme, being better adapted to show off clever manipulation and *tours de force* than to give satisfaction as a piece of musical writing: the performer, however, did his best with it, and was much applauded. The performance was concluded by Mozart's quintet in C major, for two violins, two tenors, and violoncello, played by Messrs. Hayward, Wallerstein, Baetens, A. Steward, and Lidel.

MISS SOPHIE WRIGHT'S CONCERT at Brighton, on Wednesday, was a bumper, and seemed to give general satisfaction. Mdlle. Frivoli, Miss Messent, and Herr de Becker were the principal vocalists, and acquitted themselves greatly to the delight of their hearers. The novelty of the evening was a successful experiment made by Miss Messent in singing an old English song from Mr. W. Chappell's valuable collection, entitled "The Spanish Lady's Love." Though long for an orchestral song nowadays, it was listened to with profound attention, and greeted with hearty plaudits. Good old English words, distinctly uttered, with a sweet voice and manner, come home to the heart, of high and low, gentle and simple. We want more of this kind of singing. Mdlle. Frivoli was encored in a song, beautifully accompanied on the harp by Mr. T. Wright; and Miss Wright's performance on the concertina deserves the highest praise; and the audience evidently thought so by their manner of receiving it.

LAKE COPATS.—According to the *Globe* correspondent at Athens a sad proof of the incompetence and stupidity of the Greek Executive has just been given in the case of the Lake Copats, which is capable of being drained into the adjacent Sea of Euboea or Negropont. This water covers over 100,000 stremata of good land, and a Mr. Webster had offered terms by which £30,000 sterling could have been got for the Greek Government for the tenure of ten years, he undertaking all the works at his own cost. They higgled about it, and the English gentleman left in disgust.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 23' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.	RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.		
Dec. 8	30.273	37.0	35.6	94	0-10	26.5	38.2	E. SE.	127.000
" 9	30.314	39.4	34.5	84	10	36.8	41.0	E.	116.000
" 10	30.333	24.3	30.6	87	10	34.8	36.8	S. E. S.	160.000
" 11	30.304	36.4	32.8	88	10	32.3	37.0	S.	200.000
" 12	30.138	37.1	31.8	83	10	35.2	43.5	S.	260.000
" 13	29.899	42.2	41.3	97	10	36.3	44.8	S. SW.	90.127
" 14	30.207	36.0	36.0	97	10	36.4	39.3	W. NW.	125.000

THE PLAGUE IN BARBARY.—A letter from Tripoli, in Barbary, of the 27th ult., states that the plague had again broken out with great violence at Benghazi. Fourteen cases, eight of which were fatal, occurred in the preceding week. It appears that the malady is spreading in the direction of Fezzan and Oudan.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The steam-tug *Glowworm*, belonging to the Glasgow underwriters, came into collision with the tug *Champion*, on Tuesday night, off the Cumbries, when the latter went down, drowning the master, engineer, pilot, and fireman.

THE ENFIELD RIFLE.—A correspondent in India writes thus:—"The rebels shrink with something almost of cowardice from the immeasurable superiority of the Enfield. That weapon has been worth an army. The bare fact that its range is three times that of 'Brown Bess' has given the sepoy a sense of hopelessness which usually is produced only by actual defeat."

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—The *Manx Sun* informs us that Mr. John McMeiken, of Castletown, honorary agent for the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, received, a few days ago, five silver medals, each inclosed in a neat case, with a parchment diploma, from the Emperor of the French, through the Board of Trade, London, to be delivered to the five Port St. Mary men who rescued the master and most of the crew of the French schooner *Jeune St. Charles*, of Pontreux, which was lost on the Thousla Rock, at the Calf of Man, on the 8th of April last. The delivery of these medals took place the other day, at a crowded public meeting, convened purposely, in the Port St. Mary National School-room, the Hon. Charles Hope, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the chair.

AN ATTEMPT AT MURDER was made on Tuesday by a man named William Goodey upon his wife, living apart from him, at 9, Wellington-street, Arbour-square. He knocked at the street door between ten and eleven in the morning, was let in by a lodger, entered his wife's sleeping apartment, and drawing a razor out of his pocket inflicted three severe wounds across the front of her neck. He then opened the parlour window with his hands covered with blood, and jumped on to the pavement, where he was arrested. He is supposed to be deranged.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

LAST week's reduction in the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England to 2½ per cent has been followed by an active demand for money. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the applications at the Bank were more numerous than for some time previously; and in Lombard-street large sums were lent upon the best sixty days' paper at 2½ per cent. On Thursday, however, the demand slackened, and the rates were a shade easier; nevertheless, the supply of commercial paper is evidently increasing.

Nearly the whole of the Joint-Stock Banks have reduced their rates for deposits to 1½ per cent. The large discount houses are now giving 1½ per cent for money on call, and 1½ for sums subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal.

The present mail has brought a considerable rise—equal to four and five per cent—in the exchanges at Shanghai. At Hong-Kong they have likewise had an upward tendency. This advance has led to some activity in the Silver Market, and it is expected that fully £200,000 in bullion will be shipped by the next packet.

An arrival of 84,070 ounces of gold has been announced from Australia, and moderate supplies of bullion have reached us from the United States. The Continental exchanges show little or no profit on exports. About £140,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, chiefly on account of the new Chilean Loan, an instalment of 15 per cent, representing £233,220, having fallen due upon it this week.

Favourable advices have come to hand from Constantinople. The Commissioners for the new loan have received the interest and sinking fund for the past three months, and the destruction of paper money has been commenced.

The London and Westminster Bank has received £750,000 of the Victoria Six per Cent Debentures, to be placed upon the London Market. It is proposed to sell them at the rate of £150,000 per month; and it is presumed that the whole amount originally contemplated—£7,000,000—will be brought forward. These bonds have marked 112 to 114.

The Directors of the London Chartered Bank of Australia have declared a dividend for the half-year ending June equal to six per cent per annum.

During the week about an average business has been transacted in the market for Home Securities, and prices generally have been well supported, the fluctuations in them having been confined to about one-quarter per cent. On Monday Bank Stock was done at 225 and 226; India Stock, 228; the Three per Cents Reduced were 96½ 97½; New Three per Cents, 97½ 98; Consols, Special Transfer, 98½; India Debentures 99½ 100; India Bonds, 128 to 129, prem.; Consols for Account, ex div., 97½ 97; Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 37s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. On the following day the quotations ruled as follows:—Bank Stock, 226½; Reduced Three per Cents, 97½ 97; New Three per Cents, 97½ 98; Long Annuities, 1850, 14½; India Debentures, 99½; India Bonds, 128 to 129, prem.; Consols for Account, 97½; India Bonds, 128, prem.; Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 37s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. The transactions on Wednesday were only moderate, yet prices ruled steady:—The Reduced Three per Cents marked 97½ 97½; New Three per Cents, 97½ 98; Long Annuities, 1855, 15½; India Debentures, 99½ 99½; Ditto Bonds, 128 to 129, prem.; Consols for Account, 97½ 97½; Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 38s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 1850, 100½ 100. On Thursday there was less activity in the market, and prices were a shade lower:—Consols, ex div., for the Account, were done at 97½ 97½ and 97 to 97½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 97½ 97½; Exchequer Bills, March, 35s. to 38s. prem.; Ditto June, 37s. to 38s. prem.; India Loan Debentures, 99½; and the Bonds, 14s. to 15s. prem. The withdrawal of gold from the Bank appears to have had some influence with the jobbers.

In nearly all Foreign Securities the transactions have been only moderate; nevertheless, prices generally have continued very firm. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½ ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 85½; Danish Five per Cents, 100½; Ecuador Provisional Land Warrant, 4½; Granada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, New Active, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents (Uribarren), 88½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 73½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 48½; Russian Five per Cents, 113½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91 ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 47½; Ditto, New, Deferred, 51½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates, 61½; Turkish Six per Cents, 93; Turkish Four per Cents, 105½; Venezuela Five per Cents, 44; Ditto, Deferred, 16½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66½; Dutch Four per Cents, 100½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 80 ex div.; Chilean Four-and-a-Half per Cent Scrip, 1 to 1½ prem.; Turkish Six per Cents, New Loan, 1 to 1½ dis.; Ditto, Second Issue, par to 1½ prem.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a limited extent, as follows:—Bank of Egypt, 27½; London Chartered of Australia, 18; London Joint-stock, 33½; Oriental, 37; Ottoman, 21½; and Union of London, 24½.

Owing to the settlement of the Account, the Miscellaneous market has ruled very quiet. However, last week's prices generally have been well supported:—Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have marked 13½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 14; Crystal Glass, Preference, 5½; Eastern and American Steam, 5½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 85½; Ditto, New, 23½; South Australian Land, 38½; North British Australian, 4½; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, 14; St. Katharine Dock, 94½; Birmingham Canal, 94½; Coventry, 170; Grand Junction, 53; Rochdale, 84; Grand Junction Waterworks, 70; Ditto, New, 34½; Waterloo-bridge, Old Annuities of £8, 30; Ditto, New of £7, 26½; Canada Government Six per Cents, 117½; New Brunswick Bonds, 114½; New South Wales Government Debentures, 102½; and South Australian Government Six per Cent Bonds, 114.

Although the Account has been in progress of settlement, there has been rather an active business doing in the Railway Share Market, and prices, almost generally, have had an upward tendency. The rates of "continuation" have been very low. The London and North-Western Company have leased the Chester and Holyhead line. Compared with the corresponding period of 1877 the traffic receipts show a steady increase. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 94; Caledonian, 83½; Chester and Holyhead, 43½; Eastern Counties, 61; East Lancashire, 96½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 28½; Great Northern, 107½; Ditto, A Stock, 93½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104½; Great Western, 56½; Lancashire

and Yorkshire, 99; Ditto 20 Shares, 6½; London and Blackwall, 6; Ditto, New, 6; London and Brighton, 114; London and North-Western, 96½; Ditto, Eighties, 63; London and South-Western, 96½; Midland, 102½; Newport, Abercromby, and Hereford, 12½; Norfolk, 63; North British, 58½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 94½; Ditto, Leeds, 48½; Ditto, York, 77½; North Staffordshire, 13½; North Western, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 51; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 23½; Shropshire Union, 46; South-Eastern, 74½; South Wales, 75; Vale of Neath, 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian, Class C, Seven per Cent, 110½; Eastern Counties Extension, Five per Cent, No. 1, 115½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 72½; Great Northern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 96½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Six per Cent Stock, 143½; London and North Western (Coventry and Nuneaton), 120; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 122½; Newport, Abercromby, and Hereford, 115; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, First Guarantee, 122; South-Eastern Fixed Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103; Stockton and Darlington, A, Five per Cent, 20½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 78½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Additional Capital A, 6; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 6½; Ditto, New, 4½; Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich, 75; Calcutta and South-Eastern, par; Ceylon, 4½; Eastern Bengal, 5½; East Indian, 103½; Grand Trunk of Canada, Six per Cent Debenture, 78½; Ditto Six per Cent Preference, 92½; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Ditto, New, 4½; Ditto, New, 4½; Great Western of Canada, 17½; Madras, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 18½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 20½; Ditto, Third Extension, 5½; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 5½; Punjab, 5½.

FOREIGN.—Northern of France, New Shares, 22; Recife and San Francisco, 9.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 13.—The supply of English wheat on sale here to-day was very moderate, nevertheless all kinds met a dull inquiry, at barely last week's quotations. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—moved off heavily, on former terms. There was very little inquiry for any kind of barley, and the rates were almost nominal. In malt very little was done, and prices ruled a shade lower. Oats, owing to large arrivals, were very dull, and the quotations had a drooping tendency. Beans, peas, and flour commanded very little attention, at barely previous currencies.

Dec. 13.—The supplies of most kinds of produce on offer to day were moderately extensive, and the trade generally ruled heavy, at about Monday's quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 42s.; ditto, white, 38s. to 40s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 41s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 27s. to 29s.; malted ditto, 34s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 30s. to 32s.; brown ditto, 52s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 52s. to 54s.; Chester, 50s. to 52s.; York, shire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 10s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 28s.; tick beans, 35s. to 38s.; grey peas, 37s. to 38s.; mangle, 40s. to 42s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; boilers, 40s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made do., 37s. to 40s.; town households, 34s.; country marks, 33s. to 35s. per 280 lb.; French ditto, 32s. to 34s. per sack; American, 18s. to 22s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Since our last report the seed trade generally has ruled very inactive, at previous currencies:—

Linsed, English crushing, 60s. to 64s.; Calcutta, 50s. to 55s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 13s. to 15s.; ditto white, 13s. to 14s.; fens, 12s. to 14s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 68s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £3 15s. to £3 15s. per ton; canary, 70s. to 73s. per quarter; red clover, 55s. to 61s.; ditto, white, 56s. to 75s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4d. to 6d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Flour.—Wheat, 41s. 0d.; barley, 35s. 1d.; oats, 22s. 10d.; rye, 33s. 6d.; beans, 41s. 8d.; peas, 43s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 41s. 7d.; barley, 35s. 8d.; oats, 22s. 11d.; rye, 33s. 11d.; beans, 42s. 7d.; peas, 44s. 7d.

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 103,311; barley, 111,641; oats, 9549; rye, 127; beans, 5073; peas, 1445 quarters.

Wool.—The market for the demand has ruled somewhat active, at very full prices—common sound combed having realised 11d. per lb. The shipments from China are about 10,000,000 lbs. less than in 1877.

Sugar.—For good and fine new sugars there has been a steady inquiry this week, at very full prices; but low and damp parcels have moved off slowly, at barely late rates to 6d. decline. Foreign sugars, 48s. 6d., continue firm. Refined goods are inactive, at 52s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. per cwt. for brown sugars.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds have been in improved request, at full quotations. Most other descriptions have commanded previous rates.

Rice.—Since our last report the demand has been wholly confined to small parcels, at barely late rates.

Provisions.—The butter market continues heavy, and in some instances the quotations have a drooping tendency. Bacon is very dull, and again 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower. Hams and lard are offering on easier terms.

Tallow.—P.M.C., on the spot, has sold to a fair extent, at 51s., and for all the month at 50s. 9d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linsed oil is in fair request, at 22s. 15s. per ton on the spot. Sperm and olive are rather dull, at 33s. 6d. and 32s. 6d. respectively.

Spirits.—Rum is in moderate request, at the late decline in value. Brandy and grain spirits move off steadily, at extreme rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 43 0s. to 44 8s.; clover ditto, 43 15s. to 45 0s.; and straw, 41 5s. to 41 10s. per load.

Coal.—North Percy Hartley, 12s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor Bates, 12s. 6d.; Walker Primrose 13s. 3d.; Wigan, 12s. 6d.; Hutton, 12s. 6d.; Whitworth, 15s. 6d. per ton.

Iron.—A fair average business is doing in our market, at fully last week's currency.

Wool.—The demand is heavy, yet prices generally are firm.

Potatoes.—The arrivals are seasonably good, and the demand is steady, at prices varying from 4s. to 10s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Dec. 13).—A full average time-of-year supply of beasts was on offer in to-day's market, in excellent condition. All breeds moved off freely, at fully Monday's currency, some of the prime Scots having sold at fully 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. We were fairly supplied with sheep; the quality generally was good. The best Downs and half-breds sold steadily. Other kinds of sheep slowly, at previous quotations. Prime calves were scarce, and in request, at full prices; but inferior calves declined 2s. 6d. to 4d. per 8 lb. Fat and mutton were in fair demand, at last week's currency. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; neat small porkers, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; sucking calves, 17s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 17s. to 21s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1804; cows, 120; sheep, 6790; calves, 312; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 120; sheep, 350; calves, 120.

Neigate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are seasonably good, and the trade generally rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb. by the carcase. ROBERT HARRIS.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10.

G. E. ARNOLD, Esq., Barton, near Northampton, boot and shoe manufacturer.—H. WILLIAMS, Esq., Southsea, 1, Lechmere-street, merchant.—W. ROGERS, Fulham-road, Middlesex, publican.—H. BEVAN, Bristol, licensed victualler.—G. W. THOMAS, Lavender Dock, Rotherhithe, shipwright.—J. H. NORRIS, Birmingham, paper-dealer.—J. WILLIAMSON, Stockport, farmer.—J. WILSON, Nether Siltou, Yorkshire, corn-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

J. PINK, jun., Dundee, coal merchant.—J. ELLIOT, Whitecross-place, Wilson-street, Finisburgh-square, London, Italian warehouseman.—J. ANGUS, Glasgow tobacconist.—E. LESLIE, Dundee, merchant.—D. McLEAN, Tarbert, Argyshire, merchant and innkeeper.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. S. OUSTEN, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine and spirit merchant.

BANKRUPT.

T. WILLIAMS, Jermyn-street, St. James's, dealer in wines.—D. MESNARD, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, cutler.—J. and W. BARKER, Albany-road, Old Kent-road, builders.—J. TEBBUTT, junior, Yeading, Hays, Middlesex, cattle dealer.—H. R. PARTON, Trafalgar-road, East Greenwich, grocer.—E. R. STANLEY, Kirby-street, Hutton-garden, jeweller.—ELIZA PERKINS, Salford, near Birmingham, artificial flower maker.—J. H. NORRIS, Birmingham, paper dealer.—J. G. THORNTON, Richmond, Yorkshire, watchmaker.—PATENT CARPET COMPANY (Limited).

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

W. O. WATSON, Glasgow, spirit merchant.—J. FINLAY, Portmank, Kinross-shire, farmer.—J. CARRUTHERS, Annan, Dumfriesshire, innkeeper.—E. and W. HILL, Hamilton, bottlers.—A. SINCLAIR, Wick, Caithness-shire, fisherman.

**** The charge for insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.**

BIRTHS.

On the 25th Oct., at Moulton, the wife of James Stuart Tighe, Esq., Assistant-Commissioner in the Punjab of twin daughters.

On the 11th inst., at Malden Vicarage, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. W. Chetwynd Styphton, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Stoke Talmage, Oxfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. William Byron, prematurely, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at 6, Burwood-place, Hyde Park, the wife of Henry Wylie, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

On the 14th of December, at Beech Park, Clonsilla, county of Dublin, the wife of Richard Wilson Hatley, late Captain in the 57th (King's) Regiment, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, widow of his late Grace the Duke of Manchester, with Stevenson Arthur Blackwood, Esq., gentleman usher to her Majesty.

On the 5th Oct. last, at Shanghai, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Victoria, Hong-Kong, John Rosal, youngest son of James Hooper, Esq., of Peckham, Surrey, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Thompson Glover, Esq., of Liverpool.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., at Newcastle, Essex, by the Rev. William Jefferys Hills, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. William Stubbs, Vicar of Navesstock, late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, M.A., brother of the bride, Walter Alfred Hills, B.A., second son of Walter Hills of Dacre-treace, Blackheath, Esq., to Mary Anne Stubbs, youngest daughter of the late William Morley Stubbs, Esq., of Ripon.

On the 14th inst., at St. Paul's, Knights-bridge, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, General Frederick, third son of Samuel Frederick Miller, Esq., of Gloucester Lodge, Clapham, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Davidson, Esq., of No. 13, St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner.

On Wednesday, the 8th of December, under special license, at Mount Loftus, the residence of Sir Francis Hamilton Loftus, Bart., in the county of Kilkenny, Hyacinth Cheevers Plunkett, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Anne, eldest daughter of Matthew Murphy, Esq., of Mount Loftus.

DEATHS.

On the 24th October, at Calcutta, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of James Patrick Meik, Esq., late Captain H.M. 49th Foot.

On the 9th inst., at Newbury, Mr. John Fidler, second son of the late Mr. George Fidler, of Shaw Farm.

At his residence, Lisamoy, county of Leitrim, Francis Waldron, Esq., J.P., in his 44th year. He was loving, affectionate, and sincere as a husband, parent, and friend; just and impartial as a Magistrate and Grand Juror.

On the 12th inst., at Treva, Cornwall, after a short illness, Maria Louisa, third and beloved daughter of Mr. Francis Pasingham, solicitor, of that place, aged 9 years.

At the Cape of Good Hope, from the effects of a stroke, at the age of 25, Capt. H. Halliday, eldest and only remaining son of Dr. H. Halliday, of Dublin, and nephew of C. Halliday, Esq., Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

On the 14th inst., at the Palace, Peterborough, Marianna Davys, the beloved wife of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, aged 69.

MADAGASCAR.

A most attractive and instructive book on Madagascar* has just been published, containing a vast amount of information on subjects deeply interesting at the present time, especially as affording an instance of the manner in which, by educating, civilising, and Christianising the nations with which we are brought into contact, we may acquire over them an influence alike honourable and beneficial to ourselves and to them.

Early in 1852 intelligence indicating a favourable change on the part of the native authorities of Madagascar induced the directors of the London Missionary Society to request Mr. Ellis to visit the country in order to ascertain the real state of affairs in the island, as well as the views of the native Government. The result of the visits paid with this object are given in a clear and straightforward manner in the volume before us.

BREAD-FRUIT.—THE ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA, OR JACK-TREE.

Nothing can surpass the rich and varied aspects of nature presented by different parts of this interesting country. Rice is the staff of life throughout a great portion of the island; but there are a number of most useful trees, and amongst them the bread-fruit, which, though now found in the country, is said by the natives to have been unknown to their forefathers. This magnificent tree, whose fruit forms the chief support of the inhabitants of some of the South Sea Islands, has been recently introduced to the Mauritius, where its fruit is eaten by the creoles. We copy one of the illustrations in Mr. Ellis's book, engraved from a photograph, showing the manner in which this gigantic-looking fruit grows on short stalks from the trunk or thick branches of the tree. In taking this picture, when he had fixed his camera, he asked one of the coolies to stand near the tree, so as to exhibit the size of the fruit as compared with that of the Indian's head. The fruit of this species is more than double the size of any other kind of bread-fruit, and, though eaten by the creoles and coloured labourers, has, when fully ripe, a strong flavour somewhat resembling turpentine. If this state it is sometimes eaten uncooked; while the smaller kinds of bread-fruit are always either baked or roasted, and are, when sufficiently ripe, palatable and exceedingly nutritious.

WATER PLANT.—THE TRAVELLER'S-TREE (URANIA SPECIOSA).

One of the most attractive of the numerous illustrations which Mr. Ellis's book contains is the charming group of the Traveller's-tree. This tree, *Urania speciosa*, was sometimes so abundant as to impart its own character to the aspect of the landscape for successive miles. The following description by Mr. Ellis will add to the interest of our illustration:—

The tree rises from the ground with a thick succulent stem, like that of the plantain or the larger species of strelitzia, to both of which it bears a strong resemblance. It sends out from the centre of the stem long, broad leaves, like those of the plantain, only less fragile, and rising, not round the stalk, but in lines on opposite sides, so that as the leaves increase, and the lower ones droop at the end, or extend horizontally, the tree presents the appearance of a large open fan. When the stem rises ten or twelve feet high the lower part of the outer covering becomes hard and dry, like the bark of the cocconut-tree. Many of the trees in this region were at least thirty feet from the ground to the lowest leaves. I frequently counted from twenty to twenty-four leaves on a single tree, the stalk of each leaf being six or eight feet long, and the broad leaf itself four or six feet more. The whole of these twenty-four bright green gigantic leaves, spread out like a fan, at the top of a trunk thirty feet high, presented a spectacle as impressive as it was to me rare and beautiful. This tree, however, has been most celebrated for containing, even during the most arid season, a large quantity of pure fresh water, supplying to the traveller the place of wells in the desert. Whenever I inquired of the natives they always affirmed that such was the fact, and that, so abundant and pure was the water, that when the men were at work near the trees they did not take the trouble to go to the stream for water, but drew it off and drank it from the tree. One of my bearers struck a spear four or five inches deep into the thick, firm end of the stalk of the leaf, about six inches above its junction with the trunk, and on drawing it back a stream of pure, clear water gushed out, about a quart of which we caught in a pitcher

S K E T C H E S

F R O M

M A D A G A S C A R.



ANTANANARIVO, THE CAPITAL OF MADAGASCAR; WITH THE PROCESSION OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS ROYAL PASSING ALONG THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE CAPITAL.

LONDON NEWS, some exhibiting our glorious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, as appearing on public occasions, and those exhibiting the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington. Mr. Cameron one day took several of these on shore, with which the people were greatly delighted, and some of the highest officers requested permission to keep them until the following day. No picture amongst those taken on shore seemed to attract greater notice than that representing the late Duke presenting a birthday present to one of the Royal children." Elsewhere we are informed that a messenger came from the palace to request that Mr. Ellis would send any more copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS which he might have by him.

For deeply affecting accounts of the simple piety and heroic fortitude of many of the Christians when exposed to slavery, torture, and death, we must refer our readers to the volume itself. Our space will not admit these graphic details at length, and they will suffer by abridgment. We feel assured that there are few of our

readers who take any interest in human progress, or the spread of Christianity in the world, who will not make themselves acquainted with the contents of this excellent volume.

THE OPIUM-SMOKER'S PROGRESS.

As an appropriate appendage to the various Illustrations of Chinese life and manners from the pencil of our own Artist which have lately appeared in this Journal, we present our readers with a series of Engravings illustrating the evil effects of opium-smoking. They are taken from a native Chinese work, executed very skilfully, with all that minuteness of detail and richness of colouring for which Chinese artists are celebrated. We are sorry that our limits as to space prevent us availing ourselves of more than half the plates of the original work.

The Engraving No. 1 represents the preparation of the drug for the use of the consumer. Our readers are probably aware that upwards of 70,000 chests of opium are annually imported into China from India, the whole of which is consumed in pandering to a vicious indulgence. The trade is chiefly in the hands of English and Parsee merchants, who sell the drug to native brokers and merchants, by whom it is prepared for use. The process consists of several decoctions, strainings, and evaporations, until the extract assumes the consistency of thick treacle. The prepared extract is then retailed out to the keepers of opium-dens and private consumers. Our Engraving represents the two partners in an opium firm superintending the operations of their workmen, who, for convenience sake, have their queues coiled round their heads.

In Engraving No. 2 we have a China man in the act of enjoying his pipe of opium. Judging from the furniture and the dress, the man is in easy circumstances. His wife keeps him company with her pipe of tobacco. A female servant is in attendance, bearing rice-cakes on a tray. Our readers will at once perceive that opium is not smoked in the same manner as tobacco. The smoker



THE TRAVELLER'S TREE (*URANIA SPECIOSA*).



BREAD-FRUIT.—THE *ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA*, OR JACK-TREE.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



OPIUM-SMOKING IN CHINA.—FROM DRAWINGS BY A NATIVE ARTIST.

reclines on a couch, with his head supported on a pillow. With one hand he applies a small portion of the drug to the nozzle of the pipe, holding the same in the flame of a lamp. The heat of the lamp converts the opium into vapour, which by a deep inspiration the smoker draws into his lungs, and after a short retention discharges by his nostrils and mouth. The opium thus received into the system acts at first as a pleasant and refreshing stimulant, and produces an artificial vigour, quickly, however, followed by great relaxation and listlessness. In order to produce the pleasurable effects, a constantly recurrent quantity of the drug is necessary. The habit once formed, its evil effects do not long lag behind. These are pains in the limbs and bowels, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, emaciation, loss of memory, horrible apprehensions, and a general decay of the entire man—moral, mental, and physical. Even the Chinese themselves refuse to trust an inveterate opium-smoker, and regard him as capable of any crime. At length that which was first resorted to for pleasure is sought only to relieve pain. The unhappy victim is intolerably wretched without his periodical stimulant. To procure it he will sell his clothing, his furniture, his wife, his children, himself. If he cannot obtain it, he will not unfrequently end his misery by suicide; whilst, if he does obtain his coveted potion, he only prolongs a little while his wretched existence.

Engraving No. 3.—Our victim, having exhausted all his money, for some time gratifies his ruinous indulgence by selling or pawning the contents of his clothes-chest. To his intense chagrin his wife now reports the chest to be empty. The wealth of the Chinese, like other Orientals, frequently consists in stores of costly garments, the sale of which presents oftentimes a too ready mode of meeting any sudden emergency, or of gratifying any extravagant propensity.

Engraving No. 4.—Having disposed of all his costly garments, the victim next sells his furniture, and at a ruinous sacrifice obtains the means of further indulgence.

Engraving No. 5.—The means of our opium-smoker's being all exhausted, he becomes dependent upon his wife and child, who support him by the scanty wages obtained by winding silk. The husband in abject misery humbly supplicates the price of another pipe of opium.

Engraving No. 6.—Here we have the last scene of all. Disease and misery have done their work, premature death has seized its prey. The wife and brother mourn over the body laid out on a mat: a few sticks of incense, and a few rice-cakes, are presented as an offering to the dead.

The accompanying Engravings show the views of the Chinese themselves as to the evil effects which follow opium-smoking. Reliable witnesses assure us that these illustrations are by no means exaggerated, and that the "progress" here depicted is one only too often met with in the history of those addicted to its use. If there be only one such case to each thousand or each ten thousand consumers, we do not envy the wealth obtained by traffic in this drug. We cannot but regard it as a blot on the character of our East Indian Government that for purposes of revenue it should be engaged in cultivating and selling a drug which, invaluable as a medicinal agent, is so antagonistic to the weal of all who employ it as an indulgence. Every well-wisher of his fellow-men must sincerely desire the suppression of a traffic which carries destitution and death into so many Chinese families.

Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

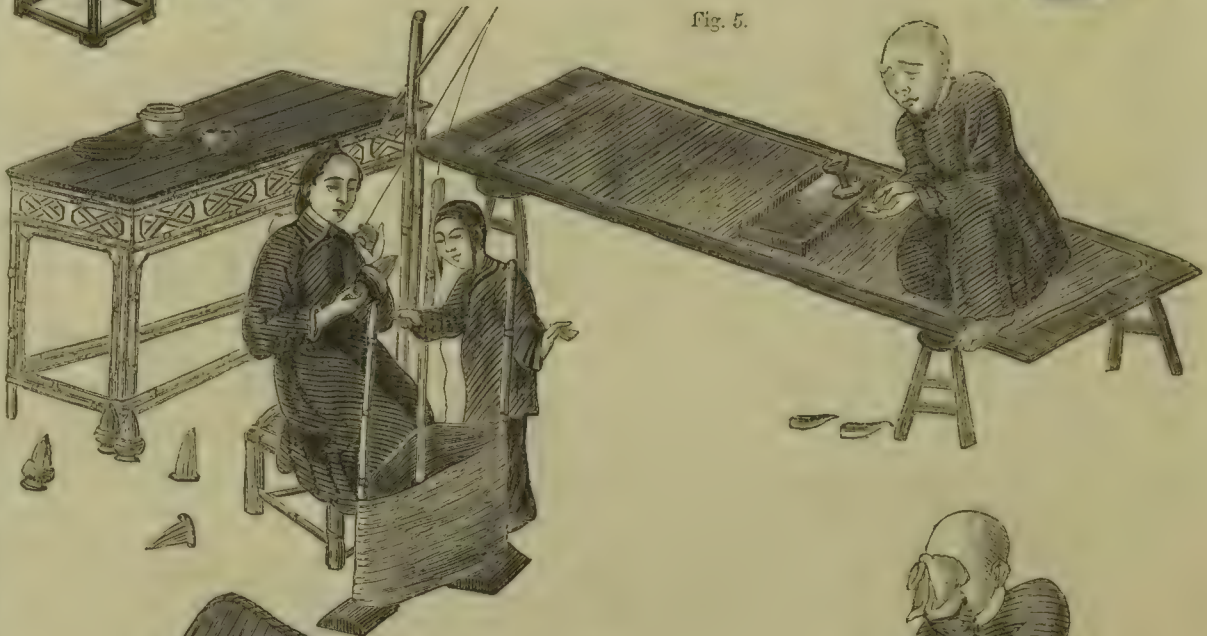


Fig. 6.



OPIUM-SMOKING IN CHINA.—FROM DRAWINGS BY A NATIVE ARTIST.

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JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P.

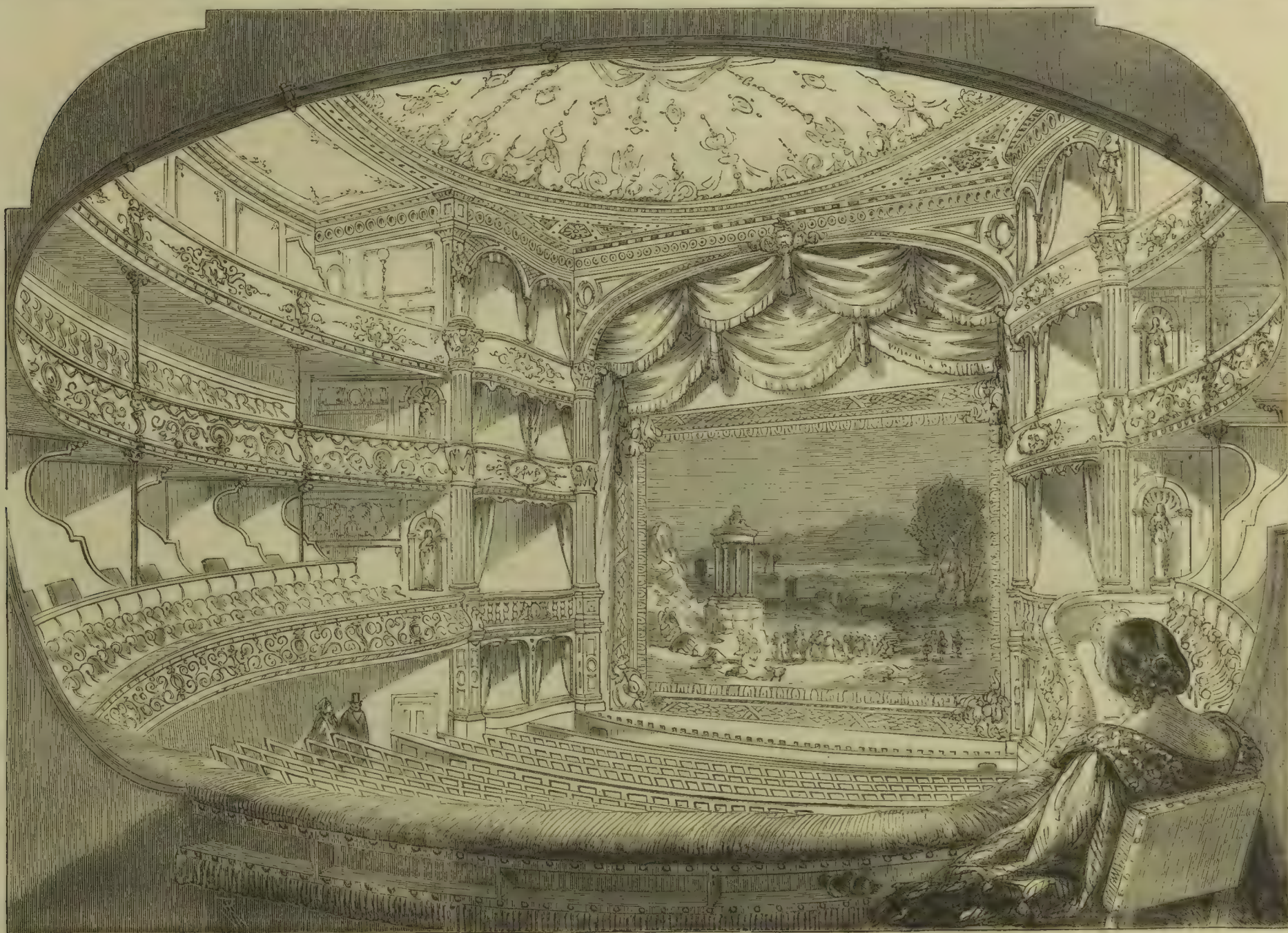
THE attitude in which Mr. Bright has been recently placed in the political world is singular as well as remarkable. It can hardly be said that he is at the head of any one party in the State, or that he has, strictly speaking, any personal following: he is scarcely designated in the mind of any one as a man who is destined to take on himself the duties of statesmanship in an official and executive point of view, and yet he seems to be the centre around which the political questions of the day revolve. All those who profess to be employed in organising a new, or rather an improved, system of representation for the people—some from partial sympathy with his opinions, others from a wholesome dread of his Parliamentary and platform powers—seem inclined, if not to defer to, at least to watch, his movements, and to await his pronouncing in detail on this great subject. Many circumstances of late occurrence have surrounded him with an interest which it is not too much to say is universal. Few, if any, have witnessed the passage through almost mortal peril which his great intellect and his manly physique have achieved without anxiety and good wishes; while the strange vicissitudes which he has had to undergo in relation to his political status at one time gave no little alarm to those—and they are many—who believe that, as a public man, he was one whom England could ill spare. Indeed, Mr. Bright's political prominence has been acquired under many disadvantages. Born in 1811, the son of a somewhat rigid professor of the tenets of the Society of Friends, and from his youth occupied in the pursuits of the trade in which his family were largely engaged, his education must have been one which ill fitted him to take an active, far less that leading, part in political affairs for which, however, his natural talents were peculiarly adapted; and it was only the vigour of his resolution, and the ardour and persistence of his industry, which enabled him to free himself from the trammels with which he was surrounded, and, in a space remarkably brief from the time on which he launched himself into public life, to occupy a position second to few, if any, among the leading politicians of the country. It is said—how truly we know not—that so opposed was his father to any indulgence on the part of his son in the pleasures of secular litera-



MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P. FOR BIRMINGHAM.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY WHITLOCK, OF BIRMINGHAM.

ture, that he has taken from him volumes the productions of modern authors (the works of Dickens have been especially named), and committed them to the fire, in the vain hope that he would thus put an end to aspirations and cravings which to him were little better than irreverent if not sinful. However, politics were destined to be the career in which Mr. Bright was to win for himself a name, and all the efforts which could be made were unavailing to prevent his plunging into that troubled (and to him peculiarly troubled) sea of human affairs.

Early in the agitation against the Corn Laws he began to assert an active opposition to the continuance of a system the worst evils of which he had before his eyes in the manufacturing districts. In 1838 he became a member of the Anti Corn Law League, and was, as he is in every thing he undertakes, hearty, earnest, and energetic in the cause. It was not, however, till the agency of the League was extended all over the country by its tours, in the course of which London was reached, that Mr. Bright became extensively known and identified with the proceedings of that body. His speeches at the meetings which were held in Drury-lane Theatre attracted great attention and were circulated all over the kingdom, and ensured him great consideration when he afterwards addressed provincial meetings; while his earnest and impassioned manner of dealing with the driest statistics had a great effect upon his audiences. He also much distinguished himself by his activity in organising the bazaars held in aid of the funds of the League, in Manchester in 1842, and in Covent-garden Theatre in 1845. In April, 1843, he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of Durham, for which, however, he was returned in the July following, and presented the singular appearance of an extreme Radical sitting for a decidedly Conservative constituency until the general election of 1847, when he was returned for Manchester in conjunction with Mr. Milner Gibson. In his speech made on the occasion of his return he professed to throw aside party considerations altogether, and to be prepared to support measures of improvement and progress from whatever party they might come—a tendency which he exhibited in the very last Session of



THE NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Parliament, when his support of the Administration of Lord Derby on some such grounds was little less than avowed. His maiden speech in Parliament was delivered on the motion of Mr. Ewart on the import duties, the object of which was to extend the principles of free trade. On this occasion he followed Mr. Gladstone, who had replied briefly on the part of the Government, and Mr. Bright's speech closed the debate, in which only four members had spoken. In the same month he opposed the Slave Trade Suppression Bill, on the ground that it would produce mischief and inconvenience in some cases, without answering the end proposed.

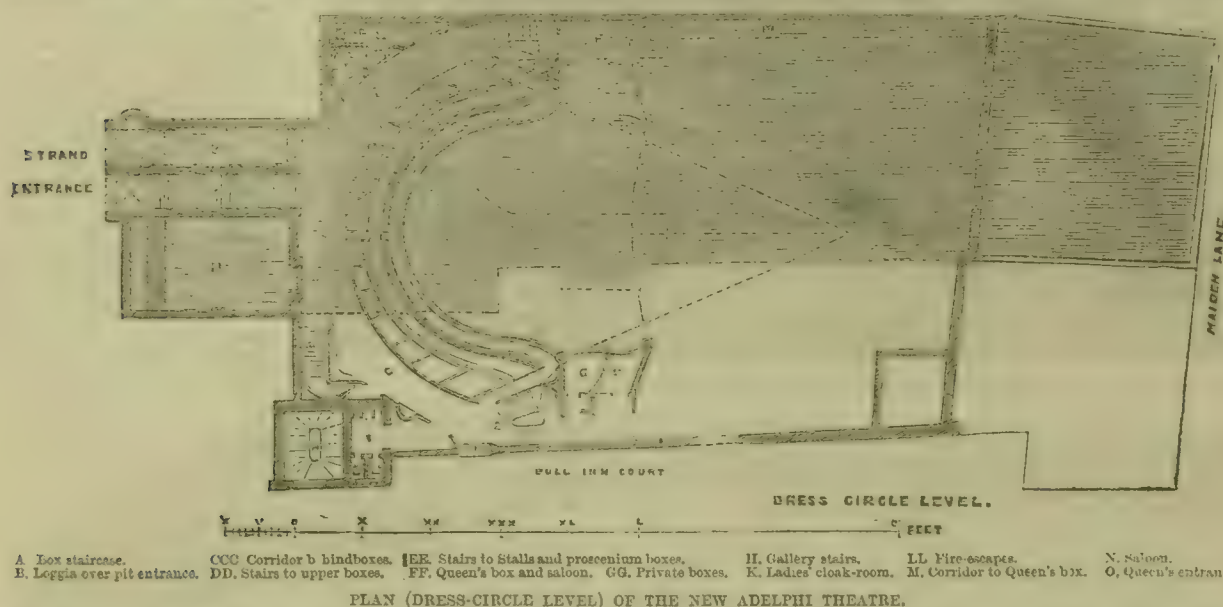
From this time Mr. Bright rapidly assumed a standing in the House of Commons which rendered his taking a prominent and marked part in every debate of any importance not only a certainty but a necessity. Possessed of every quality which goes to the formation of a public speaker of the very first class, with all the oratorical honours of the platform thick upon him, he in a very brief space thoroughly adapted himself to the peculiar genius of the House of Commons. Already an orator, he did not think it beneath him to study to become a debater, and the result has been that, while preserving all the freshness, vigour, and passion which are natural to him, he has acquired the tact, the moderation, and the bearing which characterise the men who are foremost in, if not exactly influencing, at least commanding the attention, respect, and admiration of the most critical and the most fastidious audience in the world. His management of his voice is perfect; the structure of his sentences is always complete; his language is English the purest and most undefiled; his style in the main, founded on simplicity and plainness, often rises into the rich and ornate, especially of late, when his language and illustrations smack of much classic, poetic, and general reading; and his manner can only be described as the severe-impassioned. The history of his Parliamentary career up to 1855 is to be found written in every page of the annals of that eventful period. From the very first he was an intrepid and unsparing opponent of the war with Russia, not, as appears from his recent declarations, on the ground of a peace-at-any-price policy, but on principles in which there are doubtless many persons in this country disposed to agree. However that might be, his advocacy of a pacific policy, at a time when the nation went slightly mad on the subject of war, worked their effect on the public mind; and, at a moment when many years of mental labour devoted to the most honest and single-minded purposes had struck Mr. Bright down beneath the hand of physical disease, his constituents at Manchester rejected his proffered services as their representative, and severed a connection which might have been supposed to bid fair to be coeval only with his public life. To the sufferings natural to a strong man reduced to infant weakness was added the mortification of his being for a time perhaps the most unpopular man in England. But his double eclipse was not to continue long. With the dawn of returning health and strength came the restoration of faith in him

as a public man; and his unsought return, and in his absence, for the large constituency of Birmingham offered some compensation for the slight which had been, as we think, unmeritedly cast upon him, while the recent ovation to him at Manchester by the constituency which rejected his services was a triumph peculiarly gratifying to a public man.

In the last Session of Parliament Mr. Bright once more made his appearance in the House of Commons. For some little time he took no part in any discussion, and for some weeks he rarely, if ever, returned to the House after he quitted it about six o'clock. Gradually, however, his caution gave way, and at length he rose in the early part of the evening and addressed a few sentences to the House. Considerable interest was evidently felt in the event; and as he stood leaning on the rail of his seat and let his words drop from him with all his old clearness of enunciation, but with a deliberation, and almost a hesitation, unusual with him, his eye gradually brightened, and he was evidently once more about to be inspired by his old ardour. But he restrained himself and sat down, exhibiting some marks of emotion, caused, no doubt, by the palpable sympathy displayed for him in the demeanour of members of every class. One or two short but effective speeches followed, and at length he essayed a bolder flight; and on the subject of India he once more took up his position as a regular debater, showing no diminution of intellectual vigour; and, if any difference was to be observed in his style, it was contained in a more careful polish and a certain moderation of tone which, while they took nothing from the power and the range of his addresses, yet harmonised gracefully with a slight touch of physical languor which a close observer might have been enabled to detect. Mr. Bright's public appearances at Birmingham and Manchester are too fresh in the public mind to need any comment here. It only remains to say that he is expected to assume a part more prominent than ever in the coming Session, especially as he will appear in a character somewhat new to him—namely, as the proposer and conductor of a great legislative measure through the House of Commons, inasmuch as he has consented to propose and bring before Parliament a Reform Bill.

THE NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.

We cannot but admire the energy with which Mr. Webster has prosecuted his arduous undertaking, notwithstanding many discouragements and some of those misadventures which architects are "hoir to," and has brought it at last to a successful issue. We congratulate him heartily upon the elegant edifice he has raised, and we congratulate the public, who in this new Adelphi will possess one of the most comfortable, nay, luxurious, theatres in the metropolis. It is no slight task to raise upon the ruins of the defunct a new and more splendid structure in so short a period; and Mr. Webster's friends and admirers—that is to say, the whole public—will not be slow, we are sure, to recognise the zeal, energy, and tact



PLAN (DRESS-CIRCLE LEVEL) OF THE NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.

with which he has laboured. May the new Adelphi be as prosperous in its generation as that ancient and famous Adelphi which Yates, Wrench, the elder Mathews, Reeves, and other choice spirits, immortalised! Under Mr. Webster's management we know no effort will be spared to perpetuate its honourable distinction and both dramatists and artists will find in him, as they have always found, a generous friend, a warm-hearted brother, and one of the most enlightened and persevering of the metropolitan managers. Mr. Peter Cunningham, in his "Handbook to Modern London," pithily speaks of him as "having done more towards upholding the English drama than any other person now connected with the stage." This is an eulogium which everybody knows to be well deserved; and everybody knows, too, that it would be difficult to exaggerate his merits as an actor who has created for himself a series of remarkable and elaborately-finished characters.

The new Adelphi will differ from the old theatre in many important points, but above all in size. The annexed plan affords at a glance a confirmation of our statement. The eastward boundary of the old house, and the space allotted to the audience, are shown by dotted lines. The site of the present theatre is about 70 ft. in breadth, and 107 ft. in depth. The pit floor is now placed on a lower level, and does not demand that difficult ascent formerly the opprobrium of the Adelphi. Taking the pavement of the Strand as a permanent level, we find that the pit floor at the stall division is 2 ft. 9 in. below it; the orchestra floor, 3 ft. 9 in.; while the stage is 5 in. above it. The height to the rim of the ceiling is 44 ft. 9 in.; and to the highest point, 53 ft. 9 in.

The accommodation afforded is superior to that in the old house—there being seats for 1400 persons. The orchestra stalls will accommodate 74, the pit 565. There are four rows of orchestra stalls, allowing 2 ft. to each seat. The pit seats are 1 ft. 8 in. broad, and 11 in. deep.

The proscenium is exceedingly elegant in design. Its width at the curtain is 35 ft., and its height 38 ft.; being three feet wider than the Lyceum, and nine feet wider than the Princess'. The pit is so well arranged that comparatively few seats will be located under the boxes. The dress circle is constructed on the balcony principle, and will be open, so as to admit of the display of the many-coloured dresses of ladies, and increase the general effect of the interior. The Queen's box, approached by a separate entrance from Maiden Lane, will be fitted up with more than ordinary taste.

To these particulars we may add a few passages from an article in the *Builder*, which deals with the minutest details of the plan:—

"The upper circle of boxes is reached from the corridor of the lower circle. There are four staircases available for this communication, two of the number next the proscenium boxes serving also for those boxes and the orchestra stalls. The way down to the stalls after an ascent from the Strand was unavoidable, unless there had been an entrance contrived from Bull Inn-court. There are three rows of seats in the upper boxes—little different from the stalls below. They will seat 135 persons. In the gallery tier there are two rows of stalls, for 92 persons (without separate access), and three rows of seats besides the short benches in the angles and the recess over the principal staircase and saloon. The ordinary seats on this tier are designed for 334 persons. The slight depth of the gallery allows of a flat ceiling. The circular part, or ceiling over the pit, rises from a rim of ornamented mouldings, in slightly domical form, and is divided into semicircular and other compartments, which will be decorated by Mr. Sang; and the lighting will be by a sun-burner in the centre, coming down, however,

low enough to avoid disagreeable shadow. The plasterers' work is in Parian cement, the decorations (of which we shall be better able to speak when the theatre opens) being on paper, to be pasted on. There will be one saloon attached to the upper boxes, and a reading-room opening from the corridor of the dress boxes. The private boxes, it should have been mentioned, measure, in the clear, 14 ft.; or that may be called the frontage to the auditorium; and in depth, with their saloons and passages, they occupy about 16 feet. They will accommodate in all 80 persons. The character of these proscenium boxes is given by fluted shafts or columns, which occupy the height of the two chief tiers, and are carried on piers or pedestals, and by the light metal shafts which mark the divisions between the two boxes on plan, in the case of those of the upper box and gallery levels (the shaft in the latter instance bearing arches, the spandrels enriched with trelliswork), as well as by the ornament—which appears to be, generally in the house, of the Louis Quatorze or French Italian character, sometimes called French Renaissance in opposition to the Louis Quinze and the degenerate Rococo, more commonly, but erroneously, "Louis Quatorze." One of the main shafts at each side carries the elliptical arch of the proscenium, and the other will support a statue."

There has been ample provision made against alarm in case of fire. There is an exit-way, five feet wide, from the pit into Bull Inn-court, with doors opening outwards. There are similar openings above, as shown in the plan, at 4. The entrances to the pit and boxes lead from the corridor, which opens into the Strand—the former marked B; the latter (by a long flight) marked A. The gallery entrance will be in Bull Inn-court. The box corridors are all "floored with stone," and reached by staircases of stone or slate.

We may add that the decorations of the theatre are marked by a refined taste, and present many features of novelty to which we shall allude in a future article. The drop-scene has been designed by Clarkson Stanfield. The architect of the new Adelphi is Mr. T. H. Wyatt, to whom the praise of having produced one of the most commodious theatres in London must be accorded. The builder is Mr. Willson.

Mr. Webster commences his first season in his new home on Boxing-night, with many old and some new faces. We need but express our cordial wishes for his entire success, and our hopes that his energy and perseverance will be duly recognised by the public, for whom he has, during a long and honourable career, so assiduously laboured. In bad but expressive Latin, Mr. Webster must permit us to cry "Floreat Adelphi!"

LETTERS FOR NORWAY.—The following notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General:—"Information having been received that the packet communication between Denmark and Norway has ceased for the winter, the mails for Norway will be forwarded through Sweden until further notice. During the period of the conveyance of these mails via Sweden the rate of postage upon letters addressed to Norway will be 1s. 4d. the half ounce, and so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters. This rate comprises both the British and foreign postage on letters addressed to Norway, and constitutes the whole charge to the place of their destination, and it may be either paid in advance or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender—except, however, in the case of registered letters, the postage upon which, as well as the registration fee, must be paid in advance."

Two sleighs, intended to be used in the conveyance of the mails in the northern counties, on the occasion of a snowstorm, have been landed at Wick, from the *Burl of Coillness* steamer. They are both light and elegant conveyances, and are said to be admirably adapted for the purpose.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.

THE interest which attaches to everything connected with the *Great Eastern* steam-ship is a sufficient excuse for our returning to the subject of her prospects and her destinies. In a previous issue we briefly fore-shadowed the career which was open to her as the great porter of Eastern commerce. We indicated the work which is best fitted to the size and capacities of the monster vessel, and which are likely to prove most remunerative to her proprietors. We may follow up that inquiry in our present Number by presenting some further facts to the consideration of those interested in the success of the *Great Ship*.

The line to Trincomalee being adopted as the *Great Eastern* trunk line, it is easy to show, not only that sufficient remunerative employment may be found for the *Great Ship*, but that the traffic which already exists, and which is susceptible of almost infinite development, will give work to at least two more vessels of equal size and tonnage. The cost of building two additional vessels, it may fairly be assumed, will be proportionately less than that of the *Great Eastern*. The experience acquired in the construction of the first vessel will be of service in guarding against the errors and extravagances of the original undertaking; and there is no doubt that any of our first shipbuilders would undertake to complete in twelve or fifteen months another such great ship for a sum not exceeding £500,000. The small "feeder" steamers required to connect the various branch lines of communication between Trincomalee and the Eastern ports could, in the present condition of the steam shipping trade, be procured ready built on unusually advantageous terms. Their cost, added to that of the two larger vessels, would render necessary an increased capital of not less than £2,000,000.

Upon this basis, with three large vessels for the trunk line to Trincomalee, and a fleet of subsidiary steamers thence to the Eastern and Australian ports, a regular monthly communication could be established between England and India, China, and Australia, so speedy, cheap, and convenient as assuredly to attract to itself all the more valuable portion of the Eastern trade. At a reduction of more than one-half in time, and at least one-fourth in expense, there can be no reasonable doubt that the *Great Eastern* trunk line will be able to compete advantageously with any other possible means of conveyance in that direction. Such a line will be the ordinary means of communication—what a railway is to a stage-coach; and, as in the case of railways, any estimate of the increase of trade from the greater facility of transport is likely to be very far within the margin of the actual results. Not only will the *Great Eastern* line absorb the greater portion of the existing traffic, but, should the carrying distance between England and India be reduced by one-half, it will create a large trade by its own operations.

We have already stated what, in round numbers, is the amount of tonnage to the East at present available for the purposes of the *Great Eastern*, and we now subjoin a detailed return, taken from official sources, of the whole amount of tonnage outwards to the East, its whole declared value, and the amount capable of paying a freight of £5 per ton:—

TABLE showing the Amount of Tonnage, Value of Exports to the East, and Amount in Tons capable of Paying £5 per Ton Outward Freight (all Government stores are excluded).

	Register Tons.	Declared Value.	Tonnage capable to pay £5 per ton
To Calcutta	1855 .. 238,480 ..	£5,946,881 ..	238,480
	1856 .. 244,104 ..	5,231,719 ..	244,104
	1857 .. 219,381 ..	4,861,085 ..	219,381
Eleven months of 1858 ..	228,030 ..	6,668,237 ..	about 73,000 tons.
To Bombay	1855 .. 90,005 ..	2,143,357 ..	90,005
	1856 .. 118,307 ..	2,453,922 ..	118,307
	1857 .. 170,514 ..	3,073,497 ..	170,514
Eleven months of 1858 ..	147,999 ..	4,724,649 ..	about 50,000 tons.
To Madras	1855 .. 41,783 ..	469,792 ..	41,783
	1856 .. 38,155 ..	371,725 ..	38,155
	1857 .. 35,139 ..	345,266 ..	35,139
Eleven months of 1858 ..	31,928 ..	339,648 ..	about 6000 tons.
To Ceylon	1855 .. 14,825 ..	239,331 ..	14,825
	1856 .. 11,135 ..	179,117 ..	11,135
	1857 .. 33,175 ..	394,606 ..	33,175
Eleven months of 1858 ..	15,259 ..	367,225 ..	about 3500 tons.
To Hong-Kong	1855 .. 20,149 ..	439,265 ..	20,149
	1856 .. 29,698 ..	927,907 ..	29,698
	1857 .. 29,946 ..	698,555 ..	29,946
Eleven months of 1858 ..	34,214 ..	795,761 ..	about 9,500 tons.
To Shanghai	1855 .. 14,635 ..	653,713 ..	14,635
	1856 .. 16,220 ..	994,304 ..	16,220
	1857 .. 30,030 ..	1,008,998 ..	30,030
Eleven months of 1858 ..	19,099 ..	1,412,361 ..	about 16,000 tons.
To Singapore, Batavia, Manila, &c. eleven months of 1858 ..	36,424 ..	2,093,531 ..	about 20,000 tons.
Eleven months of 1858 show tons ..	501,971 ..	16,651,438 ..	about 180,000 tons.
The year of 1858 will show about ..	550,000 ..	19,000,000 ..	

Add cargoes to the Mauritius, Birmah ports, Moulmein, Penang, Kurrachee, &c., and the total of registered tonnage will be about 600,000 tons, and the value about £20,000,000; and of this about 180,000 tons of cargo capable of paying £5 and upwards outwards freight, and the value of such goods about £16,000,000.

The official declared value of exports from Great Britain to the Australian ports shows for nine months, ending September 30, 1858, £7,619,000, or at the rate of £10,000,000 per annum. The tonnage return is deceptive, as it includes many emigrant and convict ships, with little or no cargo.

The total amount of tonnage entered outwards to ports eastward of the Cape of Good Hope shows, for the first six months of 1858, upwards of 600,000 tons; for the first ten months, upwards of 964,000 tons. Thus the whole outward tonnage to the East for the year 1858 may be estimated at the enormous figure of 1,100,000 tons. As for the imports from the East into England, the following table will serve to give an approximate idea of what portion of it may be fairly claimed by the *Great Eastern*:—

	Tons.
From Calcutta—Silk, silk piece-goods, indigo, tea, safflower, lard, and sundries, &c. about ..	16,000
From Ceylon—Fine coffees, cinnamon, &c. ..	3,000
From China—Silk and silk piece-goods, and fine teas ..	17,000

(At £6 or £7 per ton, 60,000 tons of tea may be reckoned on.)

We have not included in our estimates (necessarily imperfect so far as regards the homeward traffic) any portion of the tonnage at present conveyed by the overland route, at rates averaging no less than £40 per ton—the whole of which the *Great Eastern* could afford to carry, in an equal space of time, at half the above cost.

The passenger traffic alone to and from the East and Australia forms no small item in the calculation of the *Great Eastern's* prospects. The passengers on the Eastern line are accustomed to pay unusual high rates for speedy passage; and, should the rates be lowered without any increase of time on the voyage, it is probable that to the number of those who travel by the overland route will be added a considerable proportion of those who proceed by sailing-vessels. A single first-class passage to Calcutta from Southampton by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers costs at present £105; to Hong-Kong, £150. Could the same be provided by the *Great Eastern* at a reduction of even one-fourth on the present rates, it may fairly be assumed that few would prefer the longer, the more expensive, and the more inconvenient route. And as a means of carrying troops and military stores it is impossible to suppose that any other mode of transport will bear comparison with the *Great Eastern* trunk line, when a single ship will be able to carry to Trincomalee, and thence to Calcutta, a whole division of an army, in compact order, and with all their arms and stores, in thirty-five days from Aldershot. The political importance to the nation of possessing so facile a means of transport in time of war or rebellion can scarcely be over-estimated. The fact is one main source of the national interest which is felt in the success of the monster ship.

Taking all the above facts and figures into consideration, we may arrive at a tolerably correct estimate of the prospects which are in store for the *Great Eastern* enterprise. Supposing that three vessels are available for the main trunk line to Ceylon, and that lines of smaller steamers are established in connection with them to the ports of India, China, and Australia, able to perform the voyages within the calculated time, one voyage a month could be made with ease, outward and homeward. On each voyage outward, if the steamer took 10,000 tons of cargo at £5 per ton, the returns in one year would be £500,000; and on each homeward voyage, if she carried the same quantity at £10 per ton (the back freights being more costly in proportion), the annual returns would be £1,200,000. On her carriage of goods alone, therefore, we have £1,800,000 as the gross annual receipts. From first-class passengers, reckoning five hundred a month, outward and homeward, paying an average of £90 each, the proceeds would be £1,080,000; the same number monthly of the second class, at £55 each, would give £660,000; and ten thousand third class each way, at £30 each, £720,000 for the year. The gross earnings on the extended enterprise would thus amount to a sum not less than £4,200,000—no small return upon a venture of £2,000,000.

Whether these calculations be fulfilled or not, it is certain that there is shown a very wide margin of profit, even with all reasonable deductions, and after paying all working expenses. Our estimate is based, as we have stated, upon the supposition that three vessels of the size of the *Great Eastern* are available; and though, of course, the returns would be proportionately greater in the larger enterprise, we have said enough to prove that, even for a single vessel, believing her to be capable of reaching a speed of sixteen knots an hour, there is such an ample prospect of success as to justify every confidence in the great ship on the part of her shareholders.

"HER MAJESTY INSPECTING THE ALDERSHOT DIVISION AT PRINCEY."—We omitted to state in reference to this illustration, given in our last Number, that we were indebted for the vigorous sketch from which it was taken to Captain H. Wilkinson, of the 9th Regiment.

CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

CANTON, October 28.

No events of importance have happened since my last. Affairs are looking up and trade is reviving. The Commissioners have arrived in the north, and are arranging the tariff; and it is expected that the Earl of Elgin will soon be down here. In the absence of more exciting occurrences I send you a Sketch of the Military Confirmation in the Chapel Lecture-room on the heights of Canton, and wish I could give you some idea of the impressive character of the ceremony on that occasion.

This large building was formerly the idol "Temple of the Dragon Prince of the Eastern Sea," but now is thronged with worshippers of the true God—not with well-dressed boys and girls, as at a confirmation at home, but with the bearded warriors of England's Queen that stormed the walls last December. They are attentive and devout in their bearing, while the Rev. Mr. Huleatt, Chaplain to the expedition, baptises a soldier of the Royal Engineers, preparatory to his confirmation; three of his own officers standing by as witnesses of his baptism. Then follows a short and suitable address from the Bishop of Victoria, and finally the candidates advance to the communion-rails by twelve at a time, and, kneeling down, receive the imposition of hands. About two hundred men were confirmed on the occasion, and though the Bishop looked delicate and the day was very hot he administered the rite in a solemn and impressive manner. His Lordship remained for some days in this part of his diocese, roughing it at the Chaplain's quarters on the heights.

The two children whose portraits I send are the son and daughter of Partha Lam Boo, the Tartar Brigadier of Canton. The Tartars of this city have continued throughout most friendly to us; and to their credit be it known that not a single outrage occurred in the Tartar quarter of the city during all the disturbances. The Tartars were most truthful and trustful; and such faith had the Tartar Brigadier in our honesty and power to hold our position that at the very time the Chinese were showering in their rockets and making their attempts to dislodge us he sent the children to Hong-Kong to gain a knowledge of our language.

The rice distribution is still carried on by the Rev. Mr. Huleatt on a reduced scale. Seven hundred or eight hundred people three times a week receive a catty of dry rice. That crowd contains within it the concentrated essence of human misery. Starving wretches are there—living skeletons—crawling masses of vermin. Other poor creatures, with fearful sores on their legs and bodies, crawl to the distribution on their hands and knees. And then the blind form the main body of the army of beggars. On the day I took the Sketch there were five hundred and ninety-nine of the blind alone.

The Sketch of a Thief being Whipped through the Streets I took a few days ago. A man with a gong goes in front, and is followed by the thief, with his tail cut off, his back bared, receiving chastisement from a rattan cane.

The Banquet of the Monks at Honam Temple represents the musicians (small boys) marching up the centre of the hall whilst the Buddhists are at their meal. Only half of the scene is represented here. These priests are not allowed the use of animals, birds, or fish: they are vegetarians, and they may drink what they like. The Abbot only remained a short time in this hall, and as he left the whole of the priests rose till he had retired, when they finished their rice.

The Canton theatre is in full operation, and continues to be very attractive. Next Monday there will be a great performance.

This has been one of the most unhealthy seasons known at Hong-Kong for many years.

[The Sketches by our Special Artist sent with this letter will be engraved in future Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]

INDIA.—THE BOMBAY MAIL.

FOREIGN OFFICE DESPATCH.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office from Acting Consul-General Green, on Tuesday, at four p.m.:

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 10.

The steamer *Ganges* arrived at Suez from Bombay yesterday, with dates to the 25th of November.

The Queen's proclamation has given general satisfaction throughout India.

In Oude the talookdars are tendering their submission, and surrendering their forts and arms. Rajah Loll Mahdoo Sing surrendered himself and his fortress of Amety on the 10th of November.

The fort of Simree, in Oude, was taken by Brigadier Eveleigh on the 9th, with the loss of only two Europeans killed and three or four wounded.

Tantia Topce is in the Satpura hills, the outlets of which are closely guarded.

The following are official telegrams:

INDORE, Nov. 23.—The Nawab of Barga has separated from the rebels, and is gone to General Michel's camp, en route to Indore. He states he comes under the Queen's proclamation.

SAMUNTWARREE, Nov. 23.—The remaining rebel leaders have given themselves up to the Government.

This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by the contract steam-packet *Malta*, at nine a.m., on the 14th of December.

FANSHAW, Vice-Admiral.

EAST INDIA HOUSE TELEGRAM.

The following message, dated Allahabad, Nov. 16, was received at the India Office on Tuesday, at 11.30 p.m.:

OUDE.—On the 20th of October Meni Madho, with 20,000 men, made a determined attack on our force at Poorwa. The rebels were beaten off, and lost two guns. No casualty among the Europeans. On the 30th of October the rebels under Mehudee Hossien were defeated near Sudergunge, losing five guns and one elephant. No loss on our side. On the 3rd of November Brigadier Wetherall took the fort of Rampore Kupia by assault, and found five guns in it. He lost thirty men; the loss of the rebels was severe. On the 9th of November Brigadier Eveleigh took the fort of Jamree. Two Europeans were killed. The fort of Amethee was surrendered by Coli Madhoo Singh on the 9th of November, and on the 11th of November was occupied by our troops. Sixteen guns found; more believed to be in the fort.

CENTRAL INDIA.—On the 31st of October and 1st of November Tantia Topce and his followers, without guns, but with a number of elephants, crossed the Nerbudda, forty miles up stream from Hoshungabad, and are believed to be making towards the Deccan. They were last heard of as crossing the Chundwara hills. They have plenty of money, but are short of ammunition. General Michel was at Hoshungabad on the 7th, and Brigadier Parke expected there on the 8th. The Resident at Hyderabad and the Commissioner of Nagpore are watching the rebels, and are prepared.

BENGAL.—Nothing particular has occurred during the last fortnight. The rebels, it is expected, will try to break away, and make in the direction of Mirzapore. A mutiny is said to have occurred in the rebel camp. Umurm Singh is reported to have fled, and Durkishan Singh to have been killed.

G. F. EDMONSTONE, Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Supplement to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's Message dated the 16th of November.

CENTRAL INDIA.—The rebel force under Tantia Topce remained in the Sindwara districts of the Nagpore province for four or five days. On the 8th of November they passed twenty-five miles south-east of Buldol, and continued their course, via Sautnair and Meil (Shant), towards Boorhanpoor. On the 14th they crossed the Taptee River, and proceeded in the direction of Manirod and Dhar to the

Nerbudda. They reached Acbarpoor, on the south bank of the Nerbudda, on the 21st. All the forts on the right bank of this river are guarded. The British forces are in close pursuit. Troops have been concentrated at Sindwa and Chupra to prevent the enemy entering Candeish.

The Banda Nawab has left the rebel camp, and is on his way to Major-General Michel.

Adil Mahomed and his party have separated from Tantia Topce, and are now with Maun Singh near Seronge, pursued by the columns under Brigadiers Lockhart and Smith.

Maun Singh was surprised on the 14th at Koondige by Brigadier Smith, and defeated with a loss of 600 men.

SAWUNT WARREE.—The rebel leaders Baba and Dunmunt Dessaves have surrendered to the Goa Government. The Bombay Presidency is quiet.

Intelligence just received from the magistrate of Candeish that Tantia Topce had left Kurgaon yesterday morning, and taken the road to Chupra, via the Dowlabaree Pass. This place is guarded by 1200 men of all arms. The Poonah Horse and Horse Artillery will be at Chupra to-morrow. Captain Abbott will be there this day with the two regiments of Beatson's Horse. The Bheel chiefs are harassing Tantia Topce's flank. The feelings of the population of Candeish are excellent.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 25.

Malta, Dec. 14, 5.30 p.m.

V. MONTANARO.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BLACK.—The mate follows so obviously that it is a waste of space to give the moves. If Black play 1. R to K Kt 5th, then follows 2. B to Q B 2nd (ch), and 3. Q mates. If Black play 1. R takes P, then ensues 2. Q to K Kt 5th (ch), and 3. Q mates.

M. S.—The solution of 772 is right enough. White for his first move plays the Kt from Q 5th to Q Kt 6th (ch), and when the Knight is captured plays K to K B 4th—mating next move.

W. R.—In the first variation you mistake, for Black will certainly be mated after taking the Pawn at his first move. Of the second we are not so sure, but will report on it next week.

I. H.—There is, as we have before mentioned, good play always to be got at what are called the Philidor's Chess-rooms in Rathbone-place, Oxford street; and a new chess society has been established for young men engaged in civic occupations at the Commercial Coffee-house, City-road. These places, we believe, are accessible without any entrance fee.

L. L. Olney, Bucks.—Try it once more.

R. P. G.—They shall be examined.

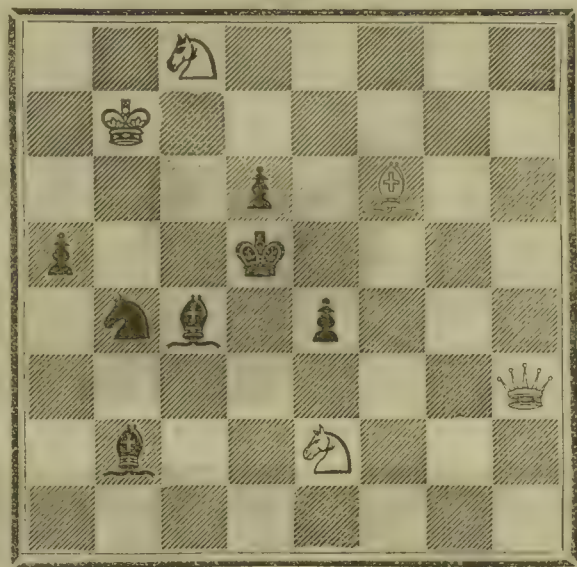
T. W.—If conducted by British amateurs, yes, we think there is good prospect of success to such an undertaking; but if the force of an English periodical conducted by foreigners who can't write half a dozen sentences of the language grammatically is to be repeated, it will be a deserved and miserable failure.

ANTONIO.—Much as we desire to oblige correspondents, it is impracticable to do more in the case of solutions than give a general list of those which are right. The same request which you make, and on the same score, that complying with it would only involve "a single line," is made to us by at least a hundred applicants; so observe, we are called on at once to sacrifice half the space apportioned to chess, and, if we acquiesced, in a month the whole would be absorbed in the same way.

PROBLEM No. 774.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN BRUSSELS.

Since the departure of the famous amateur Der Laza from Brussels chess has somewhat languished in that pleasant little Paris; but we are glad to hear it is again reviving under the auspices of Messrs. Allix and de Rives, two players of whose excellence we have often had occasion to make acknowledgment. The following games, which are among the latest contested between these gentlemen, present many points of interest, and will repay observation:—

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. P to Q B 4th	P to K B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	21. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to K B 2nd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K 2nd	22. P to Q R 4th	Q B takes Kt
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	23. P takes B	Kt to K 4th
(The defence of 4. P to Q Kt 4th is now the favourite)		24. K to B 2nd	P to Q R 3rd
5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to K Kt 2nd	25. K B to K 2nd	
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd		
7. Q Kt to Q 5th		26. Q B P takes P	Q R to Q B sq

(We prefer 7. P to Ks 5th, before playing over the Kt.)

7. K Kt to K B 3rd

8. K to K Kt sq

9. P to Q B 3rd

10. Kt takes Kt

11. P to K R 4th

12. P to K R 3rd

13. K B to Q 3rd

14. P to K R 5th

15. P to Q Kt 4th

16. P to Q Kt 5th

17. Q B to Q Kt 2nd

18. P to Q 5th

19. Q R to Q Kt sq

20. P to K 2nd

21. K to Q sq

22. P to K R 4th

23. P to K R 3rd

24. P to Q 4th

25. P takes K P

(The move now usually played is 5. P to Q 5th.)

5. P to Q 4th

6. K B to Q Kt 5th

7. K Kt to Q 4th

8. B takes Kt

9. Castles

(Q to K R 5th is perhaps better than this; but there is a great diversity of opinion as to what White should play at this crisis.)

9. Q B to Q R 3rd

10. K R to K sq

11. Q B to K 3rd

12. K Kt to K B 5th

13. Q to K Kt 4th

14. K Kt to 4th

15. P takes B

16. Q to K B 3rd

(We should have preferred P to K B 5th; and when the Bishop retired, as he must have done, Kt to K Kt 4th.)

17. P to Q Kt 3rd

Q to Q Kt 5th

Black resigns.

GAME BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Q B Pawn Game in the King's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	(The Queen is now on the wrong side of the field; the point of contact is the King's wing, and if Black had pushed the attack there White would have found it difficult to escape defeat.)	
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd		
4. P to Q 4th	K Kt takes P		
5. P takes K P			

(The move now usually played is 5. P to Q 5th.)

5. P to Q 4th

6. K B to Q Kt 5th

7. K Kt to Q 4th

8. B takes Kt

9. Castles

(Q to K R 5th is perhaps better than this; but there is a great diversity of opinion as to what White should play at this crisis.)

9. Q B to Q R 3rd

10. K R to K sq

11. Q B to K 3rd

12. K Kt to K B 5th

13. Q to K Kt 4th

14. K Kt to 4th

15. P takes B

16. Q to K B 3rd

(We should have preferred P to K B 5th; and when the Bishop retired, as he must have done, Kt to K Kt 4th.)

17. P to Q Kt 3rd

Q to Q Kt 5th

Black resigns.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

ELLISLAND and Abbotsford—a festival and a funeral almost at the same time. The children of Robert Burns are in the flesh, and about to attend one of the many festivals in honour of the centenary of their illustrious father's birth. Yes, in the coming January, the sons of Burns, full of health, each after a long residence in the burning climate of India, are to join a festival in honour of their father, who was buried in Dumfries churchyard just sixty-three years since. Here, in this bleak December, the two babe grand-children of Sir Walter Scott (a mere child excepted), the sole representatives of the author of "Waverley" and "Marmion," are to be laid by the side of Walter Scott and John Lockhart, in the moss-covered and ash-clothed aisles of Dryburgh Abbey; and no human being with a particle of Walter Scott's blood in his veins to stand by their graves to say Hail and Farewell. Chantrey's Sleeping Children in Lichfield Cathedral, exquisite as the group is, is nothing to this. Some six weeks since died, in her eighty-eighth year, the sole surviving sister of Robert Burns; and some fortnight since died, aged thirty-three, the sole surviving grandchild of Walter Scott. When Robert Burns, then in manhood and in the beginning of his fame, laid his hand on the shoulder of the boy Walter Scott and foretold his future greatness—

'Tis certainly mysterious that the name
Of prophet and of poet is the same—

even he did not foresee this, or in what all-honoured way their names would be linked together hereafter among the illustrious of their native land. How little did Walter Scott, when the last honours of Abbotsford were paid to the youngest son of Burns, foresee this! How little did our still happily living friend, Scott's guest, Colonel James Glencairn Burns, foresee such a mysterious destiny!

There is new work for the declining years of John Bowyer Nichols. The learned printer of London, Richard Taylor, is dead. As Mr. Nichols's father wrote the Life—and very well he wrote it—of the learned printer, William Bowyer, why should not his son give us the Life of Richard Taylor? In many ways Taylor was a very remarkable man.

But—so the talk runs—there is too great a rage for writing Lives. "Here some wholly-uninformed blockhead has just given us two volumes of Fonthill Beckford's life (his father's life would be infinitely more curious), and then, in the same week, a weeping widow has inflicted upon us two dull volumes in memory of her husband." These are not our words, nor do we indorse them; but there is much truth in them.

Mr. Graves, of Pall-mall, the last of the London print publishers, is about to erect a monument over the grave of Sir Robert Strange, the great engraver, in the church of St. Paul, Covent-garden. This is in excellent taste. It was Mr. Graves who gave to the National Gallery, as many of our readers will recollect, the characteristic portrait of John Hall, another fine English engraver, in his way almost as good as Strange.

There is now a chance for a new edition of Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes," with at least a couple of coloured plates illustrative of the game of "Aunt Sally." Those who admire Lord John Manners, and his poetic desire to get back our old nobility, assert, and not without foundation, that Lord Campbell of Cupar-Fife, the first of his line, was somewhat too hard on Plantagenet-Lancaster Beaufort; that he appealed to the many-headed monster rather than attended, as is his almost invariable custom, to his strict Sir Matthew Hale and Tenterden justice.

Mr. Albert Smith has sold his narrative of his recent visit to China to Messrs. Routledge. The teetotalers will buy the book to a man and to a woman. But a large circle without the little circle of "the cup that cheers but, &c.," will be glad to get the book, and will be sure to get it.

Edward Hodges Baily, the favourite pupil of the illustrious Flaxman, and the sculptor of one of the most poetic groups in English art, "Eve at the Fountain," has retired from the art he advanced—not too well off, we are sorry to hear—fuller of honour than of riches. His last work was the model for the St. Paul's statue of Mr. Ruskin's Turner. But the Turner statue was given to Mr. MacDowell, a younger sculptor, but one eminent in his art; and Mr. Baily has handsomely drawn his retiring mantle around him. He will be heard of hereafter as a master in his line.

Never were publishers so wild as they have been this season in the matter of illustrated books. The windows are crammed—invitingly crammed—with books of poetry, most charmingly illustrated. Never were grandpapas and papas more puzzled what to select. Never were critics more undecided which to praise the most. Then the binders—our clever little friend Edmonds is foremost in this line—vie most temptingly with Tenniel, Gilbert, and Birket Foster. We wish we could decide the question; but we cannot. Next week, perhaps, we shall try.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY FOR 1859.—Year after year the Post Office Directory reappears. To a careless observer each new edition might seem simply a reprint of the last, so much do they apparently resemble each other. But let any one thoroughly acquainted with London carefully scrutinise the present volume, and he will find changes by thousands. The names of those who have died during the present year have been removed, and other names appear in their stead. For example, but a week since we chronicled the death of Mr. Wm. Smee, for so many years the chief accountant of the Bank of England, and we scarcely expected to find the name of his successor recorded in this new edition; but it is so. Mr. Smee's name has disappeared from the official list, and at page 32 we find the new chief accountant to be George Earle Grey, Esq. We have traced similar instances in other parts of the book, and can only express our surprise how so much work has been done so correctly and in so short a time. We turn to the page of the work devoted to King's-road, Chelsea, where the Metropolitan Board of Works has abolished all the names of manor, terraces, and King's parades, into which it used to be divided, and have substituted a continuous series of numbering from 1 to 57. Here we find not only the new numbers given, but the old names and numbers temporarily preserved, so that we can see what new number corresponds to the old name and number. A marked feature in the present volume is the new map, which, we are informed, occupied two years in engraving. It has been corrected to the present time, and is a beautiful specimen of the art of map-engraving. The names of the streets, though necessarily small, are engraved with such distinctness as to be read with ease.

SWING BRIDGE AT PORT ADELAIDE.—(To the Editor.)—Your illustrated notice of the South Australian Company's swing bridge at Adelaide in your publication of the 4th inst. gives the credit of the design of that work to Mr. W. Murray, of Adelaide, and of its manufacture to our firm. May we request that you will, in justice to Mr. Alexander Gordon, permit us to say that we made this bridge and other works for the same company to the drawings, and under the superintendence, of that gentleman—EASTON AMOS AND SONS, Grove, Southwark.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE ROOF-LAMPS.—After the last meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers Mr. C. Defries exhibited and explained some specimens of his improved railway-carriage roof-lamps. Three objects are sought to be accomplished in these lamps:—First (by admitting cold air into the burner, thus preventing the oil from boiling), the overflowing of the oil in the glass, so common in other lamps, is prevented; secondly, a simple method of fixing the glass is adopted, so that by having a stock of glasses at different stations a broken one may easily be replaced; thirdly, the interior of each lamp is made in one piece, instead of three or four pieces, as customary.

SIR E. LUGARD, K.C.B.

SIR EDWARD LUGARD, K.C.B., who was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the *Gazette* of the 22nd of October, for distinguished conduct in the field, obtained his first commission at Sandhurst College, in 1828, and proceeded immediately to India to join the 31st Foot, with which regiment he continued to serve as Subaltern, Adjutant, and Captain until 1846, when he exchanged into the 29th Foot, the 31st returning to England.

Sir Edward Lugard served in the Afghanistan campaign as Brigade-Major of the Fourth Brigade; in the Sutlej campaign as Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Division, with Sir Harry Smith; and throughout the Punjab war, as Adjutant-General of the Queen's troops, with Lord Gough. In 1846 he was appointed to the general staff of India as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Queen's forces, and held this appointment until 1854, when he proceeded to Bombay as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Queen's troops in that Presidency, and was made an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

In the Persian expedition Colonel Lugard served as chief of the staff to Sir James Outram, and was raised to the dignity of K.C.B. for his eminent services on that occasion.

Immediately upon his return from Persia Sir Edward Lugard was appointed Adjutant-General of her Majesty's forces in India, and as Brigadier-General commanded the Second Division at the capture of Lucknow, and the Azimgurh Field Force in subsequent operations against the rebels.

After a distinguished service of twenty-six years in India, Sir Edward Lugard was compelled by severe indisposition to quit the country and return to England, when her Majesty was pleased to promote him specially to the rank of Major-General.

This promotion removes him from the high appointment he held in India, and for a time places him out of employ; but, as we understand that the health of Sir Edward is nearly restored, we expect it will not be long before the Government again avails itself of his services in some active command.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD LUGARD, K.C.B.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

A HINDOO FESTIVAL, CASHMERE.

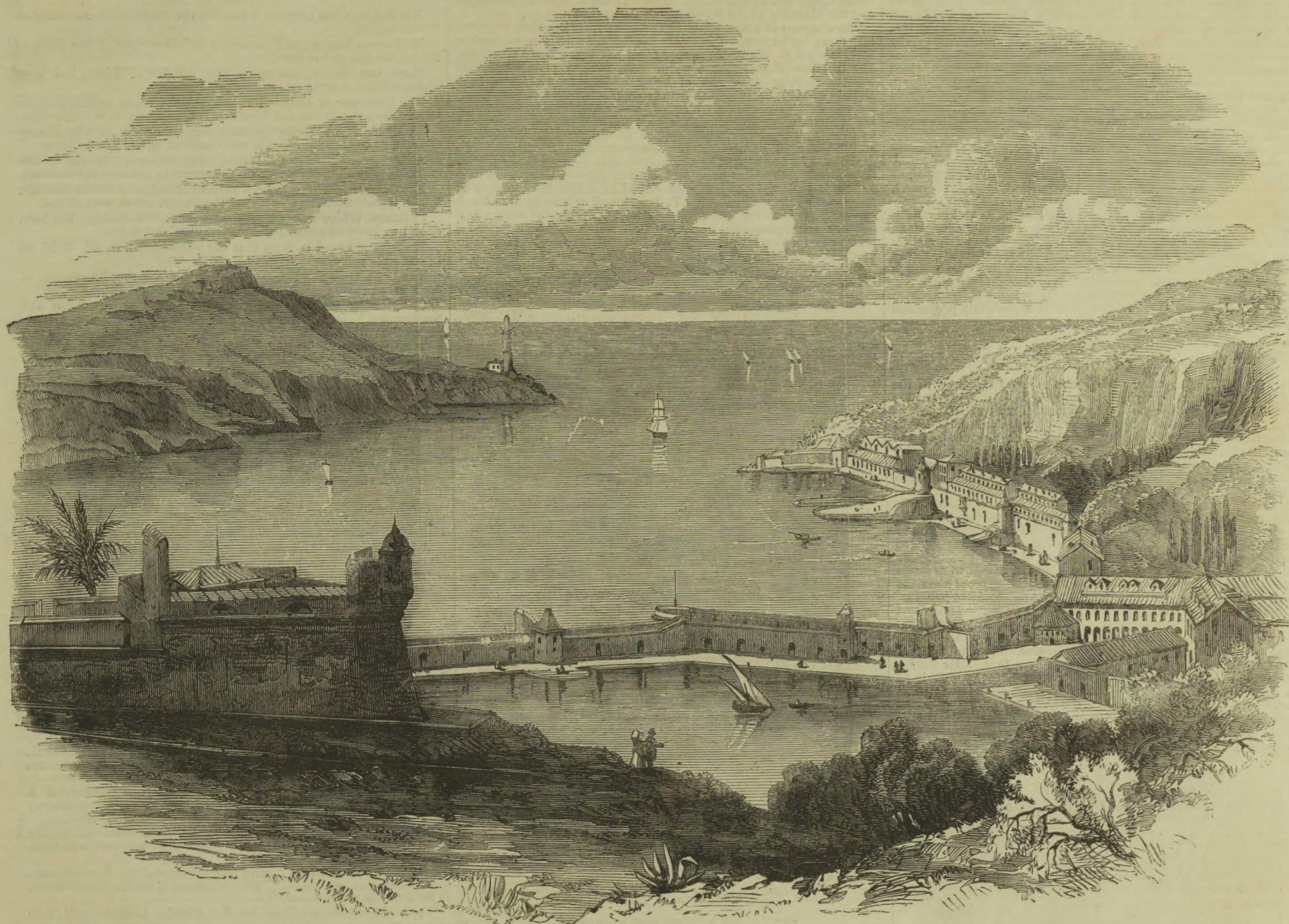
DURING the summer months in this delightful country the Hindoo population are constantly making pilgrimages to different shrines, where they perform their devotions, which consist principally in sitting up all night, with lamps lit, singing on the borders of a bank, and making offerings to the Brahmins, who, in return, mark their foreheads with yellow paint. They bivouac in the open air, and the rich crimson dresses and white veils of the women make it a gay and animated scene.

VILLAFRANCA AND NICE.

THE recent cession, temporary or otherwise, by Sardinia to Russia of one of its seaports in the Mediterranean has rendered Villafanca an object of some interest in Europe. This town, which is situated at a short distance east-north-east from Nice, rises from a small bay in the form of an amphitheatre, and is defended by a fort. It has three churches, a commodious hospital, an old convent, a public school, and an excellent harbour, with a wet dock. It possesses a productive tunny fishery, and a trade in oil, fruit, silk, wine, corn, and hemp, which affords occupation to its population, amounting to about 2580 souls. The arsenal is composed—firstly, of the Lazaret, a large building divided into three parts, with storehouses, pavilion, chapel, and courtyard. These are to the right of the Sketch which is engraved on the next page. Secondly, of an old slip, with timber-yard, for building purposes; and of a mole, hitherto unfinished, inclosed by a wall. Thirdly, of a careening dock, with ropewalks, forges, workshops, barracks, &c. It will be thus seen that it affords considerable facilities for any purposes to which the Russians may be inclined to appropriate it in connection with a naval station, mercantile or warlike, as the case may be, in the Mediterranean. The Sardinian Government has handed over to the Russians the prison for the convicts condemned to the "travaux forcés," the magazines of the building facing the basin, and the magazines of the caserne, or barracks, and a part of the basin. Our Engraving is taken from a sketch made on the spot by Mr. Leclerc, a young amateur artist, and has been for-



HINDOO FESTIVAL, CASHMERE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY W. J. CARPENTER, JUN.



VILLAFRANCA.—FROM A SKETCH BY A. LECLERC.

warded to us by B. Visconti and Company, of the Etablissement Littéraire, Nice.

We also give a View of the neighbouring town of Nice, which has

been long considered one of the sanatoriums of Europe, and is resorted to, especially during the winter, by individuals from all parts of the world. This town, also a seaport of Sardinia, is beautifully

situated on the French frontier, in a small plain, which it almost covers, at the foot of the Maritime Alps. The waters of the Mediterranean wash its walls on the south; on the north and on the



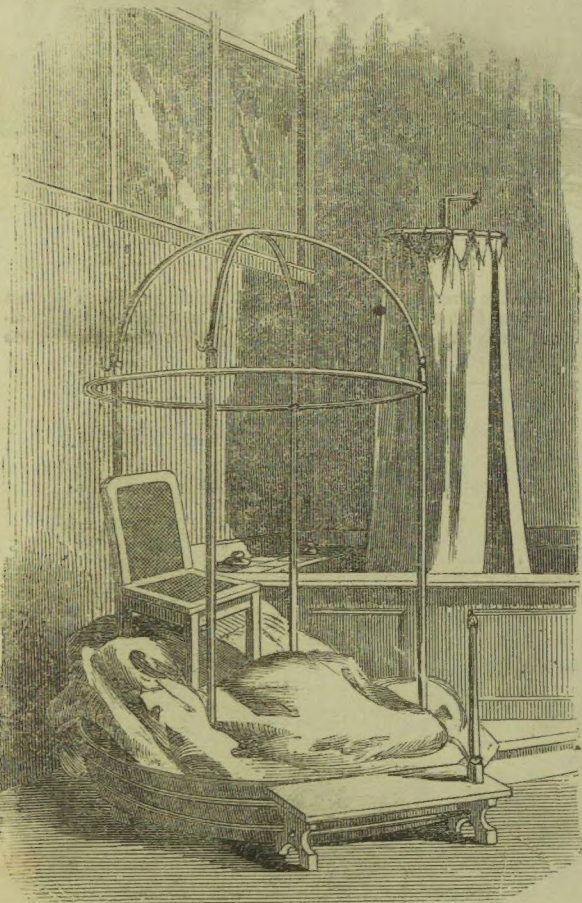
NICE.

east the mountains inclose it round in the form of an amphitheatre; and on the west it is bounded by the River Paglione. It is divided into the old and new towns. The streets of the former are narrow and mean-looking compared with those of the latter, in which the houses look handsome, being more modern, and painted externally in fresco. There are two noble squares, one of them surrounded with porticoes, and adjacent to the other is a raised terrace, which serves as a defence for the town against the sea, and affords a delightful promenade. There are no remarkable public buildings in the city. The cathedral, or principal church, is in the ordinary Italian style, nor have any of the other churches any peculiar architectural merit. There are also a theatre, hospital, public library, baths, &c. Nice possesses some silk, cotton, and paper mills, many oil-mills, and small manufactories of tobacco, leather, soap, and paper. Liqueurs, essences, and perfumery are also made. The harbour, or port, lies three-quarters of a mile east of the Paglione. It is small, and open to the south-east. Between the piers there are only fifteen feet of water, and the anchorage before the town is not very safe. The number of visitors in the winter generally exceeds six thousand, the greater part of whom are English; and for them ample accommodation is afforded. Provisions are moderate in price, and vegetables of various kinds abundant, but the water is indifferent. Of late it has been stated that, although the climate is mild, it is so far from being advantageous to persons suffering from pulmonary and bronchial complaints, that it is positively prejudicial to invalids suffering from those diseases.

THE METROPOLITAN BATHS.

We are not a bathing people. Baths with us are the luxury of the few rather than the necessity of the many. Is it that we are too busy, or too indolent, or that the opportunities are not afforded us of enjoying at a moderate cost this means of ablution? The Greeks and the Romans were, in this respect, far more advanced in the principles of sanitary science. *Nulla dies sine balneo* (no day without a bath) was a recognised household maxim. The public baths were, indeed, to the ancients what the Stock Exchange is to our merchants and the clubs are to our half-pay officers—places of daily resort, where the topics of the day were ventilated, the measures of the Government criticised, and the characters of public men appraised. At the hour of three everybody who was anybody presented himself at the baths, or ran the risk of being condemned as unfitted for, and ignorant of the usages of, good society. So much were they esteemed that it was thought advisable to dedicate them solemnly to Hercules, the god of strength—a proof that the ancients rightly appreciated their curative and preservative powers.

In the East—as in Turkey—baths are popular institutions, and their appliances have been brought to a rare degree of perfection. In Russia, among the higher classes, their use is very general. The Russian method, however, has its peculiarities, which in England may be thought objectionable. Dr. Clarke says that, after having endured the high temperature of their vapour-baths, which is so great that Englishmen would not conceive it possible to exist an instant in them, they stand naked, covered with profuse perspiration, cooling themselves in the open air. In summer they plunge into cold water, and in winter they roll about in the snow, without sustaining injury, or even catching cold.

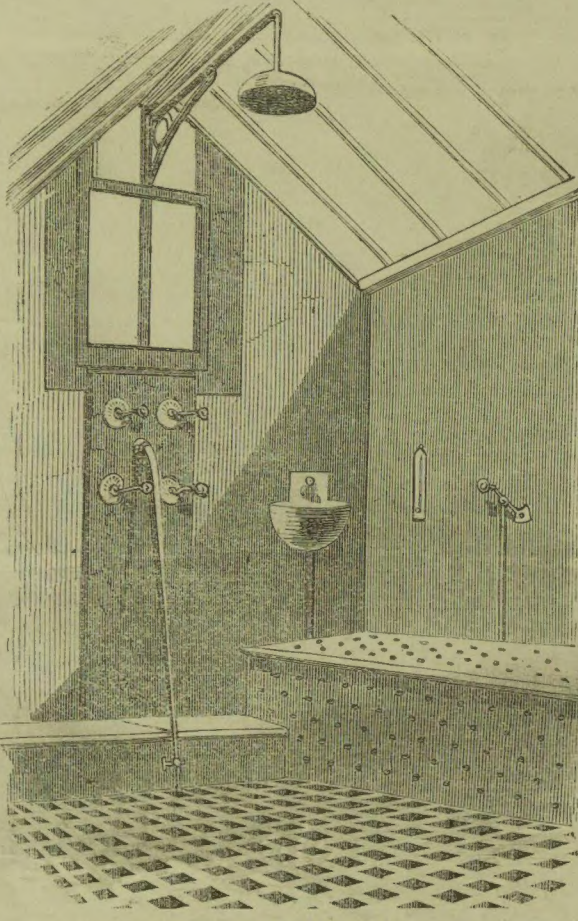


THE VAPOUR BATH.

There is no practice which has a greater or more beneficial influence upon the health, ay, and upon the morals, of individuals, than the frequent use of the bath; and we therefore gladly welcome any enterprise which has for its object to popularise bathing. Thanks to sanitary reformers and professors of social science, we have in several of our principal towns large and liberally-conducted public baths for the working classes, where, for an almost nominal fee, they may enjoy a very extensive ablution. But for the upper ten thousand there has scarcely existed in the metropolis a convenient bathing establishment; most of the baths to which they have resorted being notoriously inconvenient, and extensive only in their tariffs of charges. Small, ill-lighted closets, where you can scarcely turn, a scanty supply of water, and so ill-arranged that you can only increase the temperature of the bath by turning on, at the imminent risk of being parboiled, a jet of steam rather than hot water, or decrease it by exposing yourself to a small avalanche of ice; chilly, damp towels; and truculent attendants, proportioning their (in)civilities to the probable liberality of the bather;—these are a few of the inconveniences to which the ladies and gentlemen of Mayfair have contentedly submitted for many years. *Mais nous avons changé tout cela*, which means, or ought to mean, that a company has established, at the point where Bury-street joins Jermyn-street, and placed under the effective management of Mr. H. Mahomed, son of the celebrated Brighton régisseur des bains, a luxuriously-appointed system of baths, yclept the Metropolitan. Whether you are healthy or ailing, robust as a Norfolk foxhunter, or dyspeptic as a London habitué, here you may refresh your mind, renovate your energies, soothe your excitable temperament, dispel your hypochondriac fancies, or render harder and more active the already hardy and active frame. You may subject yourself to medicated vapours, deliciously and subtly fragrant, which will insensibly purify your blood and invigorate your system, or bring down upon any offending limb the *thud* of the douche; or be kneaded—we mean shampooed—with Indian oils; or try experiments with a warm shower or a cold shower, Russian or Turkish, Vichy, Barège, or Harrogate. You may be sulphurised, and steamed, and odised. Hot air or hot water, medicated vapour, or medicated

water—you may take your own choice, or follow out your physician's instructions, and be eternally indebted to the skill of Mr. Mahomed and the liberality of the Metropolitan Baths Company.

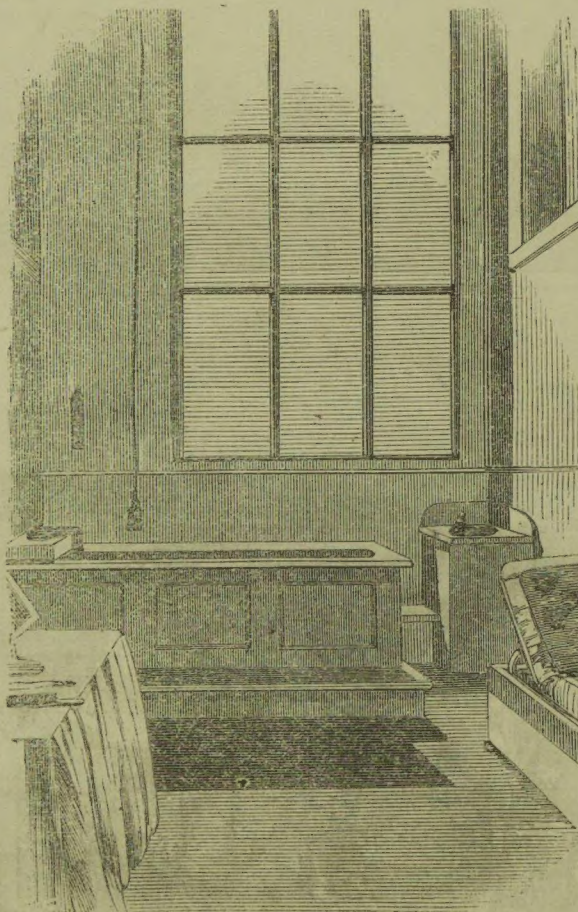
The elegance of a well-appointed dressing-room has been imported into every bath-room, which shines resplendent with mirrors, marble, and mahogany. Many of the appliances are exceedingly ingenious. For instance, if you take a warm bath, you can preserve its heat without running that risk of being scalded to which we have already alluded, because each bath is supplied from a cistern where hot and cold water are duly blended, and maintained at an unvarying temperature. The towels are kept in little cupboards warmed by hot-air pipes, so that when applied to the person they produce no sudden shock or disagreeable revulsion. The vapour-bath—we describe it for the benefit of the uninitiated—is a perforated platform forming the base of a sort of iron cage, which, when the patient is seated, is carefully enveloped in a flannel shrouding to prevent the escape of vapour. To this shroud or canopy are affixed several flannel sleeves, or leggings—armlets, or gigots—we are at a loss for an appropriate word—through which may be extended a limb or two if you wish to undergo a little shampooing. Pipes run under the platform, and send up a delightful medicated vapour, the



THE DOUCHE AND SHOWER BATH ROOM.

fragrance of healthful rosemary, which the patient inhales with intense complacency, until the attendant cries "Hold, enough!" when he may, if he chooses, plunge into the cold bath in the corner, like a Russian into the Neva, and afterwards rise a renovated and rejuvenated man.

When we add that the attendants are civil, active, and skilful—that Mr. Mahomed himself superintends the arrangements of the gentlemen's department, while Mrs. Mahomed administers those of the ladies—that the terms are really moderate, and the accommodation such as must satisfy the most fastidious—we think we have said enough to induce our metropolitan readers (and our country friends when they visit town at Christmas) to patronise the Metropolitan Baths. We notice them thus fully because they appear to us to supply a deficiency that has long been felt, and are calculated to be a source of comfort to the invalid as well as of pleasure to the healthy.



THE LADIES' BATH.

Our Illustrations represent respectively the Vapour Bath, the Douche and Shower Bath Room, and the Ladies' Bath. Into any detailed description it is, of course, unnecessary to enter. We may state, however, that the ladies' and gentlemen's departments are entirely distinct, and have separate entrances—the former at 71, Jermyn-street, and the latter at 24, Bury-street.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has engaged a box for the English Opera season at Covent Garden.

M. Vernes, banker, and honorary Sub-Governor of the Bank of France, has just died in Paris.

Hans von Bulow, son-in-law and scholar of Liszt, has been appointed pianist to the Prince Regent of Prussia.

The Governor of Galicia has published a decree prohibiting the circulation in that province of Russian or Polish gold, silver, or copper coins.

Last year about 10,000 persons were confirmed by the Bishop of London; and the number this year amounted to very nearly 14,000.

A French engineer has, it is said, been authorised to take service in Russia to direct the hydraulic works about to be executed at Villafraanca.

The *Glasgow Morning Journal* authoritatively announces that Mr. Bright, M.P., will address a public meeting in that city on the 21st inst.

Professor Whitworth, experimenter on electro-biology, has been elected an honorary member of the Perth Highland Society.

We are requested to state that the subscription in aid of M. de Lamartine is still open at Messrs. Coutts's, Strand.

The Council of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science have selected Bradford as the place of meeting next year.

On Monday night a dense fog overspread Southampton and Southampton Water, which prevented all the mail-packets from going up or down the river. The fog continued on the subsequent days.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for the week were 318,477 lb., which is an increase of 34,792 lb. compared with the previous statement.

A journal, printed in Hebrew, has just appeared at Lyk, in Northern Prussia, and has obtained great success both in that country and in Poland.

Lord Brougham has written to the Law Reform Society, pointing out that the new Divorce Acts do not offer any sufficient barrier to obtaining divorces by collusion.

The Army Clothing and Store Commissioners are still prosecuting their inquiries. Some disclosures have taken place as to contractors giving doocurs to the Government employes.

Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., one of the members for the borough, in compliance with a request by the committee of the Stamford Institution, delivered a lecture last week on "Centralisation in France."

A private of the 81st Regiment, George Drower, who shot off his right leg at Chatham, in order to obtain his discharge from the service, has since died from the effects of the injury.

Colonel Perceval, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords, died on Thursday week at his house in Chester-street, aged seventy-two, after a protracted illness.

The Mayor of Southampton has publicly recommended the suspension of business on the Monday after Christmas-day, in accordance with a very general request from the shopkeepers of that town.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., to the Deanery of Ely, void by the death of Doctor George Peacock, late Dean thereof.

Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., has placed £100 at the disposal of the Council of the Society of Arts to be awarded as a prize for an essay on marine algae, as applicable for food, medicine, and industrial purposes.

The Board of Trade have just issued a notice to the effect that, on and after the 1st of January next, the fees for depositions of shipmasters taken by receivers under the Merchant Shipping Act will be abolished.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has forwarded a donation of £50 to the funds of the Post Office Library and Literary Institution. Lord Colchester, the Postmaster-General, sent £25.

Professor Faraday will give, during the Christmas holidays, six lectures "On Metalline Properties" (adapted to a juvenile auditory), at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.

The ship *Alice Munroe*, bound from Liverpool for New Orleans, has been wrecked on "Isaacs." She was insured in Boston, United States, to the extent of \$7,000 dollars.

Three Christmas readings by Mr. Charles Dickens will take place at St. Martin's Hall, on Christmas-eve; on the evening of Boxing-day; and on the evening of Twelfth-night. Each evening, "The Christmas Carol," and "The Trial from Pickwick."

On Monday morning the examination of candidates for admission into the Royal Military College commenced at Burlington House, Piccadilly, under the direction of the Council of Military Education. The examination extended over the week.

The performances of M. Rémusat's French Opera Company are announced as about to commence on the 29th, at the St. James's Theatre. The singers announced are Mme. Faure, Mlle. Céline Mathieu, MM. Fougère and Emon.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Adolph Schlöstein as Consul at Melbourne for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg; and of Mr. Carl Schutze as Consul at Singapore for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

The coalwhippers of the port of London struck for an advance of wages on Saturday morning. They have been paid 6d. per ton for whipping coals some time, although their pay for the same work was formerly 18½d. They now demand 8d. per ton.

Mr. Gye, the lessee of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, writes to explain that he has let the theatre to the Pyne and Harrison company only for the winter months, and that his regular opera season will commence on April 2.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has appointed Tuesday, the 22nd of February next, for the celebration of the third jubilee of the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society for the orphan and other necessitous children of parents once in prosperity.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 2416; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 2902; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 443; one students' evening, Wednesday, 443; total, 6204.

It appears from a case "Hyde v. Hyde," which came before the Court of Divorce on Saturday last, that the ordinary rule for alimony is to allow the wife one-fifth of the husband's income. In this case the income was £330 per annum in the funds; the wife was allowed £65.

"Harvey's Sauce" was before the Rolls Court last week. The result was a perpetual injunction to one Marshall to cease from selling it, the plaintiff, Lazenby, having established an exclusive right to the popular condiment.

The costly silver epergne presented by the city of Cologne to Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia as a marriage gift has been stolen. Thieves, as yet undiscovered, have succeeded in abstracting it from the so-called "Ancient Throne-room" of the Royal Schloss.

In consequence of a gastric fever having shown itself at Winchester College, of which two of the collegians have died, the whole of the scholars, both of the Foundation and Commoners, have left for their respective homes.

Baron Humboldt has received a communication from the English Consul-General at Tripoli, announcing that every endeavour will be made, in accordance with the orders of the English Government, to ascertain the fate of Dr. Vogel.

The *Union Médicale* of Paris some time since stigmatised homeopathy as a pretended science, and its professors as charlatans. Upon this twenty-four homeopaths of Paris brought an action for libel. The Court, after a hearing of several days, has dismissed their action with costs.

Two wealthy Hindoos liberated all the debtors incarcerated in Bombay goal on the day when the Queen's proclamation was read, by paying their debts for them. By this act of benevolence about thirty individuals were set free, and the cost to the donors was about 4000 rupees (£400).

We are informed that the total replies to an inquiry made by the Lord's-day Observance Society of the shareholders of the Crystal Palace Company show a majority of two to one, both of shareholders and shares, in favour of rescinding the late resolution to "admit shareholders to the palace and grounds on Sunday afternoon."

Several vacancies having occurred, through death and otherwise, in the list of governors of Dulwich College appointed by the Court of Chancery, the following have been appointed to fill up the vacancies—viz., his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Dr. Percy, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Robert Wrench, Esq., and S. J. Nail, Esq.

An altar has just been discovered in Hungary on the double doors of which are paintings by one of the most celebrated German painters of the fifteenth century—Michel Wohlgemuth, the master of Albert Durer. There are in all forty-eight small sketches, twelve of which, representing in an epic series the life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, are by the master himself.

THE GUINEA-AND-HALF VELVET JACKET.

An exceedingly rich velvet.
The shape worn by the Empress Eugénie.
The most beautiful Jacket ever produced.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,

a very pretty shape, just from Paris.
For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE DRESS HER MAJESTY IS NOW WEARING.

very simple and elegant, with Skirt made up, price, with material for Bodice, 28s. 6d. 11 with our new Rosaline Jacket complete, 27s. 6d.
THE FAVORITE AT THE FRENCH COURT.
A double Skirt or Flounced Dress, trimmed with rich, wide figured velvet, price 35s. 6d.; and with Jacket, 41s. 6d.
THE LAST DRESS OUT IN PARIS.

An incredible number sold during the last week, price, with Skirt made up, 28s. 6d. and 28s. 6d.
A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS.
A Cashmere Dress, with rich deep red trimmings, price 14s. 9d. and 18s. 6d.

THE GUINEA FRENCH MERINO DRESS.
A most useful and durable Dress.
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR A SERVANT,
A Lindsey or Double Twill, made complete, ready for wear, Price 14s. 9d. and 18s. 6d.

Drawings and Patterns sent post-free.
For Country Orders,
To ensure perfect fit, send size of waist, round the shoulders, and length of skirt behind.

Post-office orders payable to JAMES REID.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
HANDKERCHIEFS Embroidered with Ladies' Christian Names.

In Chintz Colours, 1s. 4d.; in White, 11d. Post-free.
A very superior French Hemmed Starched Handkerchief, 5s. 6d. the half-dozen. By post free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

WHITE FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS,
for Dinner or Evening Wear.

The prettiest White Muslin Jacket ever produced. Is trimmed with ribbon. To be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming to the figure, price 12s. 9d.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE GUINEA SEALSKIN MANTLE,
and
THE GUINEA SEALSKIN OUT-DOOR JACKET.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE BLACK LACE JACKET.
Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme, price 13s. 9d.

Drawings of all Jackets forwarded post-free.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH MERINOS.—The French Muslin Company have bought the Stock of M. Lefebvre et Cie., bankrupts, Rue de Rivoli, Paris, manufacturers of French Merinos, at a discount of 25 per cent. from the cost. There are all the new colours manufactured for this season. The new brown is exceedingly good.

Patterns free.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-GOWNS.—Just received from Paris, a large variety of Cashmere Dressing Gowns. The colouring is very rich. Ready for wear. Price 25s. much under value. Patterns free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES. 25s.
A magnificent Dress, with rich satin stripes. By far the Handsomest Dress for the price ever offered.

Patterns free.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

LINDSEY PETTICOATS MADE UP WITH ELASTIC BANDS.—The French Muslin Company are receiving weekly importations of very superior Lindsey Petticoats of a shape only just out. They are perfect for gracefulness and comfort, any before imported. The price is 10s. 9d. and 15s. 6d.; about 5s. under the usual price. Patterns sent post-free.

The PATENT REVERSIBLE PETTICOAT, or Two Petticoats in one, made up with elastic bands, price 17s. 6d.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

QUILTED EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS,
remarkably warm and very light.

Price 41s. 6d.
Quilted AUSTRALIAN WOOL PETTICOATS,
Price 10s. 9d.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH SLEEVES, prettily trimmed with Lace; very elegant, and a great comfort. The colours are Cherry, French Blue, Rose, Emerald, Canary, Scarlet, Brown, Ruby, Violet, French Grey, Pink, Sky, Drab, and Black. Price 1s. 9d.

Two Pairs post-free for 4s. 2d. in stamps.
Scarfs to match the same, 1s. 9d. each.

The same Sleeve with rich Genoa velvet cuff, 3s. 9d.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new diet-hood. Price 1s. 9d., by post 13 stamps: 5s. 6d. the half-dozen, by post 6s.

THE BEEHIVE, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, and are now on Sale at the following Reduced Prices.

870 Elegant and Useful FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
48s. 6d., 58s. 6d., 78s. 6d., to 51 guineas.

Novelties in Checked, Striped, and Glacé Silks,
18s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. the Dress.

Black and Half-mourning ditto at the same reduced prices.
N.B. All orders amounting to 25 and upwards carriage-paid.

Observe the address—THE BEEHIVE, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.
EVENING and BALL DRESSES,
in new and beautiful textures, including the SOIE DES FEES.

with two or three Flounces and Double Jupes.
MOIRE ANTIQUE,
in all the New Colours and richest qualities, at Four-and-a-half Guinea the Robe (full length).

THE GUINEA EVENING DRESS,
in immense variety, Two Flounces to the waist, or Double Skirts.
SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE,
Fifth-street, Soho.

SILKS, Rich Plain, Striped, and Checked
Glacé, at 2s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards—well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post. Also, Patterns and Prices of their rich stock of Silks—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of Fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25s.

AIXA—LADIES' JACKETS of this novel design, in superfine cloth, beautifully embroidered with braid, sleeves à la Zouave, open to the collar, with buttons and loops to fasten. The most elegant Jacket ever produced, and highly suitable for presents. Price in Cloth, One Guinea; in Velvet, Three Guineas. Illustrations of the patterns post-free. THOMAS FORD (late Dorey) Mourning Warehouse, 42, Oxford-street, London.

AIXA—GLACE SILK DRESSES of great richness and beauty, made in this unique style, with double skirt, open at the sides, trimmed with Velvet, and the peculiar Velvet Fendous or with Cape Trimmings in lieu of the Velvet. Extremely handsome, and worn only in the best circles. Price 41 guineas. Patterns and Illustrations free.—THOMAS FORD (late Dorey), Mourning Warehouse, 42, Oxford-street, London.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
The most elegant and useful
is the Velvet Table Cover, at 25s. 6d.
At W. STEVENSON, Carpet Manufacturer,
16, Piccadilly, W.

PRESENTS OF NEEDLEWORK (commenced and finished) in BERLIN WOOL, Bands, Embroidery, &c. An extensive and well-selected Stock at WOODALL'S (late Gatto), 202, Regent-street (opposite Conduit-street).

KNITTED, NETTED, and CROCHET
HOSIERY in BERLIN, Lady Betty, and Fleecy WOOL.
A large assortment suitable for this season of the year, consisting of Vests, Spencers, Night Gowns, Knee-caps, Opera-caps, Cloaks, &c.; and every article for Children's wear, at WOODALL'S (late Gatto), 202, Regent-street (opposite Conduit-street).

DRESS TRIMMINGS, in every variety of Fringes, Velvets, Braids, Buttons, &c., at WOODALL'S (late Gatto) Trimming Warehouse, 202, Regent-street (opposite Conduit-street).

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—A Single Stay Carriage-free on receipt of a Post-office order.

The Elastic Bedcase 12s. 6d.
The Self-adjusting Corset 12s. 6d.
A Book, with Illustrations and Prices, sent on receipt of a postage stamp, from which a selection of any Corset can be made.

Crimoline Skirts and Spring Steel Skirts at very low prices.
CARTER and HOUSTON, 88, Regent-street W.; 6, Blackfriars-road; 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich; and Crystal Palace.

SHIRTS.—Flannel Shirts of every description,
Dress Shirts, and Dressing Gowns.
CARTER and WATERS, 56, Regent-street, London, S.W.

RICH SILK DRESSES, at 25s. 9d. the Full Dress.

Dress.—PETER ROBINSON respectfully requests his Customers and Ladies in general to write for PATTERNS of the above Silks, which are all warranted the widest width, thoroughly good in quality, and free from any mixture of cotton, affording great variety for selection.

Rich Tartan Silks, at 21s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Jasper Bars and Plaids, at 21s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Bayadère Bar Glacés, in twenty different shades, at 21s. 9d. the Full Dress.

Rich raised Satin Bars, at 12s. 9d. the Full Dress.
The new Dinelli Plaids, at 21s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Broadened Plaids, at 21s. 9d. the Full Dress.

Rich Flounced Silks, from two-and-a-half Guinea.
Patterns post-free. Address Peter Robinson, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING ORDERS,

AT PETER ROBINSON'S
FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

P. R. begs respectfully to inform Ladies and Families that they may effect a great saving, both of time and expense, by forwarding their orders at once to his Warehouse. He sells his goods really at the most reasonable prices, and guarantees the wear of every article. His stock of Family Mourning is the largest in London; both of goods made up ready for immediate wear, and in the piece; and a note descriptive of the mourning required will ensure its being sent forthwith, either in town or to any part of the country, free of carriage.

First-class Dressmaking at very moderate charges.
SKIRTS, trimmed deeply with Cape, from one guinea to ten.

MANTELS, from 1 guinea to the richest qualities.
BONNETS, in the greatest variety, from 10s. 6d. to 2 guineas.

WIDOWS' CAPS, best quality, 3s. 6d.
Assistants sent to any part to take orders, or Samples and Patterns free.

Address, PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS.

Black Silks, in every make, from 30s. to 60s.
Wear guaranteed.

Rich Black Flounced Robes, from 21 guineas.
Shades of Grey and Half-Mourning, at Half Price.

Patterns sent free. Address, PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

NEW FABRICS IN BLACK.

The Cashmere Royale. The Delhi Cashmere.
The Berlin Cloth. The Royal Ottoman.

All highly recommended for wear. Patterns free.
Also, New HALF-MOURNING Materials.

At PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
103 Oxford-street, London.

LOCKE'S LINSEY WOOLSEYS for Dresses and Petticoats, in various new mixtures and designs. Patterns free on application. By appointment to the Queen.—CLAN TARTAN and SCOTCH TWEEDED WAREHOUSES, 119 and 127, Regent-street, W.**NOTICE TO LADIES.—KING and CO.,**

Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce, in answer to numerous inquiries, that they are now why they can sell 25 per cent cheaper than any other firm in the world is that they do a large home and foreign trade, under their own special superintendence, in one house, at a trifling expense, and buy all their goods for cash. Firms who, for the sake of an imposing appearance, have two, three, four, five, or six houses, can only pay their heavy expenses by large profits, which must come out of the pocket of the consumer.—N.B. KING and CO. keep an immense variety of the newest and richest description of goods that are produced.

MOURNING and HALF-MOURNING SILKS

at Half Price.
Black Glacé Silks 41 5 6 Full Dress.

" Glacé Poulx de Soies 1 17 6 "

" Widows' Silks 1 19 6 "

" Flounced Silks 2 2 6 "

" Moire Antiques 2 18 6 "

" Broadened Double Skirts 3 18 6 "

" Velvet-flounced Robes 5 10 0 "

Patterns sent post-free. Address to KING and CO., Regent-st., London.

NEW WINTER SILKS at KING'S,

243, Regent-street.
Striped Glacé Silks 40 16 6 Full Dress.

Shepherd's Plaid Silks 1 5 6 "

Gros Royals, Reps, and Armaures 1 12 6 "

Three-flounced Silks 2 2 6 "

Two-flounced Silks 2 12 6 "

The New Double Skirt Silks 2 18 6 "

Velvet-flounced Robes 2 18 6 "

Moire Antiques 2 18 6 "

Lyon's Silk Velvets 0 9 6 per yard.

Patterns sent post-free. Address to KING and CO., Regent-st., London.

EVENING DRESSES, Patterns post-free.

Embroidered Swiss Muslins and Tullelains 0 5s. 6d. Full Dress.
Flounced Tullelains and Double Skirts 0 6 6 "

Light Flounced Barjans 0 10 6 "

Tullelains and Tullelains, trimmed with ribbon 0 17 6 "

White, Pink, Blue, and Maise Glacé Silks 1 12 6 "

Light Flounced and Double-skirt Silks 2 10 0 "

Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-st., London.

WINTER DRESSES and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Scotch Linsey 3s. 11d. the Full Dress.
Shepherd's Plaid 3s. 6d. "

French Merinos, all wool 10s. 6d. "

Silk and Mohair Double Skirts 7s. 6d. "

Linsey Double Skirts trimmed with Plush 10s. 6d. "

Linsey Velvet Medallion Double Skirts 41 1s. 6d. "

Linsey Petticoats 4s. 6d. each.

Patterns sent post-free. Address to KING and CO., Regent-st., London.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!!

Mottos
on Ladies' Pocket Handkerchiefs,
beautifully worked by the Nuns in the Convents of Aix-la-Chapelle.
Post-free for 1s. 9d. each, in Chintz colours (ingrain).
Remember me—My Love to You—Forget-me-Not—
Think of Me—Ever Thine—
Many Happy Returns—Many Happy Returns of the Day—
A Merry Christmas—
A Happy New Year—Compliments of the Season.

Also, every Lady's Christian Name, in Chintz, 1s. 6d.; White, 1s. each.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!!

RICH FRENCH MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES,
Equal in appearance and wear to any 5-guinea Dress.
Patterns sent post-free.

BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!!

1500 Black Silk Aprons, with Coloured Bayadère Satin Stripes,
all at 2s. 11d. each, worth 4s. 6d. Post-free for 4 extra stamps.

Also the Moire Antiques Apron, Most Antique, beautifully trimmed and made with Genoa Velvet and Silk Glacé, 5s. 6d., post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

IRISH TABINETTS, for Wedding, Evening, and Walking Dresses. Two Guineas the Dress, worth 25s.

Patterns sent post-free.—BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.

Established in 1773.
BABIES' BASSINETS,
Trimmed and Furnished.
Ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.

BABIES' BASKETS
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.

Descriptive Lists, with Prices sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN,
which are sent home free of carriage, throughout the kingdom free of carriage, UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1773.
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sent home free of carriage.
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CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS and JACKETS.

Our new shapes, in Sealskin Mantles, price 18s. 9d., 21s., and 25s. 6d. Sealskin Jacket, 16s. 9d., and 18s. 6d.
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CLOTH JACKETS, new shapes, from French Modistes, 9s. 11d., 12s. 6d., and 14s. 9d.

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RICH VELVET MANTLES, lined and quilted 42s. Extra rich 31 to 5 Guineas.

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This fashionable Dress, made up in all Colours, lined and richly trimmed with velvet, and material for Bodice, price 14s. 9d.; with our new Paris Jacket, made and trimmed to correspond, 18s. 6d.; the Dress complete.

Also, our CASHMERE CHECK DRESS,
lined throughout, with rich Duane side trimming, in all colours, edged with velvet, and material for Bodice, 14s. 9d. Made up with our new self-expanding Jacket, the Dress complete, 19s. 6d.

Drawings and Patterns post-free.
For country orders, size round the shoulders and waist, with the length of the skirt.

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NEW BARATHEA CASHMERE DRESS.

Soft as French Merino, a perfectly new texture, the Skirt lined and made up with two Guineas' worth of Cashmere, elegantly trimmed with velvet. Price, with material for Bodice, 25s. 6d. Made up complete with our new Paris Jacket, 29s. 6d.

OUR NEW THIBET WOOL DRESS,
a soft, warm texture, in all colours, made in the same style, or double skirt. Prices 29s. 6d. and 35s.

THE NEW FRENCH A.D.E. DRESS,
an entirely new design, the Jacket forming a double skirt.
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Rich Glacé Tartan Poplins, 21s. the Full Dress.
Black French Glacé Silks, 31s. 6d. the Dress.

Patterns sent post-free.
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FRENCH MERINOS at Extraordinary Low

Prices. Patterns free by post.
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HANDKERCHIEFS for PRESENTS,

EMBROIDERED WITH LADIES' CHRISTIAN NAMES,
by post 13 stamps; half-dozen, 6s. 3d.; in Colours, 20 stamps.

Hemmed-stitched Cambrics, 13 stamps; extra fine, 20 stamps.
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs with Names, 26 stamps, free.

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IRISH POPLINS.

RICHARD ATKINSON and CO., by Special Appointment,
Irish Poplin Manufacturers to the QUEEN,
31, College-green, Dublin.

Atkinson and Co., in returning their grateful thanks to the Nobility and Gentry of the United Kingdom for the liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg respectfully to say that the report so industriously circulated by interested parties that they are about retiring from business is altogether unfounded.

A. and Co. are also under the painful necessity of stating (and they regret being obliged to do so) that some parties are representing themselves as Poplin Manufacturers to the Queen, which is not the fact, as their House alone holds the Royal Warrant of Poplin Manufacturers to the Queen, and which they were honoured with on her Majesty's accession to the Throne.

Patterns for inspection transmitted post free, and any Poplins ordered sent free of expense to London, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Falmouth, or Glasgow, from whence they are forwarded as addressed without delay, and at the risk of A. and Co.

31, College-green, Dublin.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED

CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free.

J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

BLACK and WHITE LACE FLOUNCES.

White Brussels Lace Flounces 2s. 6d. per yard.
Black Silk needle-run Flounces 4s. 10d. 18 inches wide.

Black Guipure Flounces, all silk

WINDMILL AT JERUSALEM.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE has caused to be erected at the foot of Mount Zion, about a quarter of a mile from the Jaffa Gate, a windmill for the use of the poorer inhabitants of Jerusalem, who had previously the laborious task of grinding their corn by hand-mills. The mill was constructed by Messrs. Holman, engineers and millwrights, of Canterbury, under the personal superintendence of Mr. T. R. Holman. Great difficulty was experienced in landing the machinery at Jaffa, the landing-stage there not being strong enough to bear it. Each piece had to be dragged ashore by about forty men. Four months were occupied in conveying it thence to Jerusalem, on the backs of camels, the road not being passable to carriages of any description. All difficulties were, however, finally overcome, and the machinery was fixed without loss or breakage of any portion. The tower of the mill is built of stone quarried on the spot, and the walls are three feet thick and nearly fifty feet high. All the modern improvements have been introduced in this mill. It is fitted with the self-acting regulating sails, to prevent its going too fast when the wind blows hard. It drives two pair of stones, and has flour-dressing and wheat-cleaning machinery attached. During the course of its construction it was looked upon with an evil eye by the millers there, and one of their head men was sent to curse it. Before the rainy season set in it was prophesied that the heavy rains prevalent there would wash it away; and, when the mill was found to have passed through the stormy season in no way injured, it was pronounced to be the work of Satan. The poor Jews, however, for whose use and benefit the mill was erected, are loud in their praises of their benefactor, Sir Moses Montefiore.

REVOLUTION HOUSE, WHITTINGTON, DERBYSHIRE.

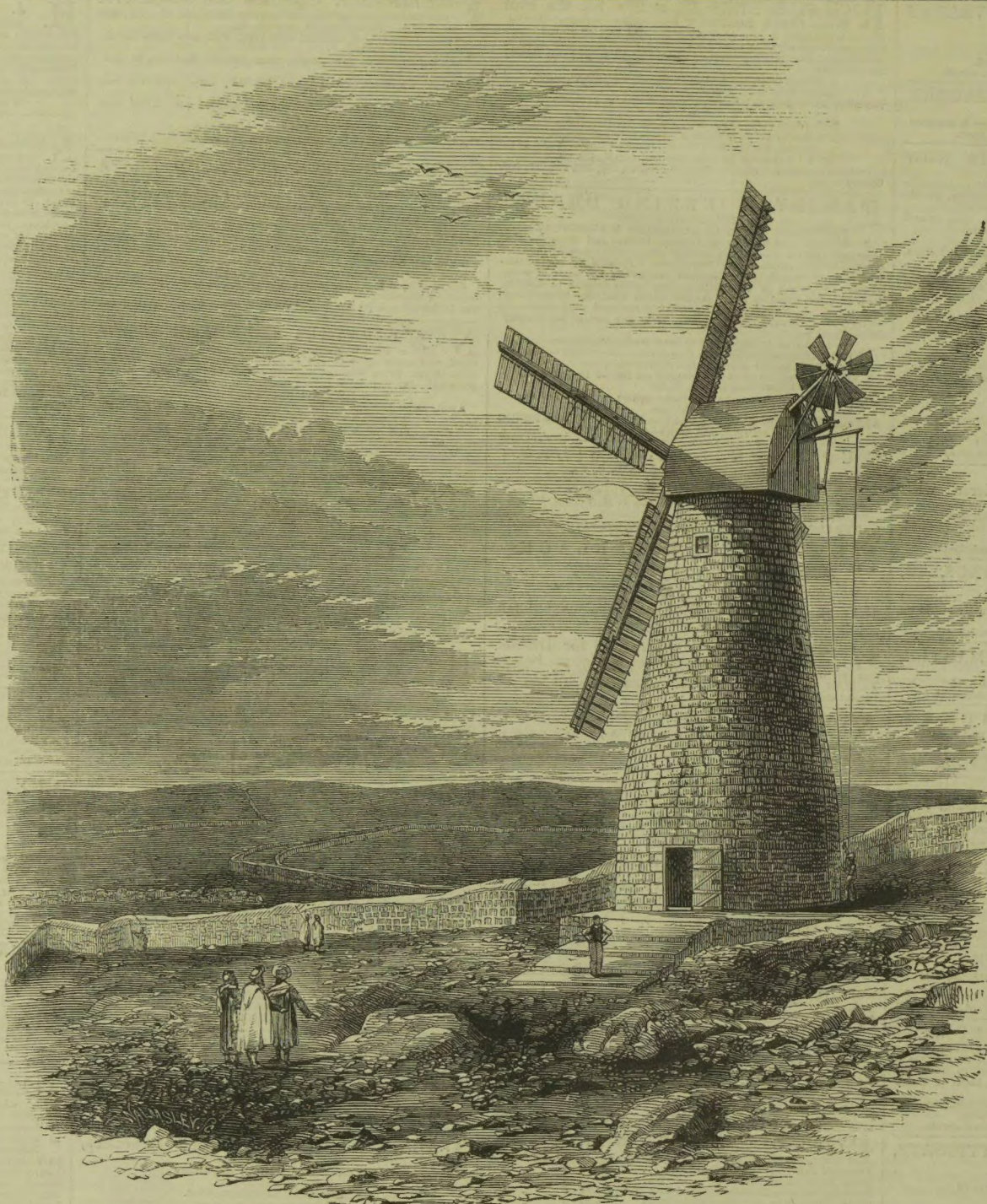
THE cottage of which the annexed is a correct representation, humble as is its aspect, and presenting nothing to attract the attention of the casual observer, or to distinguish it from thousands more of a similar character, is nevertheless an object which every Englishman must regard with peculiar interest, on account of its connection with one of the most important events in British history—the glorious Revolution of 1688, which terminated the intolerant and tyrannical reign of the Stuarts, and was the means of introducing the illustrious house of Hanover to the throne of these realms. In this cottage the Earls of Devonshire and Derby, and Mr. John

D'Arcy, and, according to Bishop Kennet, Lord Delamere, Sir Scroope Howe, and some other persons of quality, met for the purpose of devising some measures for rescuing their country from

India, in Council, has determined to suspend its operation until the examination in 1860. In July next, therefore, the maximum age for candidates will be twenty-three, and after that occasion twenty-two.

the double slavery with which it was threatened. Tradition says that on a certain appointed day the Earl of Devonshire's harriers threw off upon Whittington moor, and that in the midst of the chase he and his friends, agreeably to a concerted plan, adjourned to this cottage to concert measures about the intended revolution. Another account, referring it to an earlier period, states that the conference was intended to be held privately on a part of Whittington moor, but that, a shower of rain happening to fall, the party removed to the village, and finished their conversation at the above cottage, which was then a public-house, the sign of "The Cock and Pynot." This variation does not, however, affect the main fact. That the conference was held in the cottage is fully attested by unexceptionable evidence.

This memorable dwelling stands in the centre of the village of Whittington, on the spot where the old road from Chesterfield branches off to Sheffield and Eckington, and is about two miles and a half from the former town. It has been called the Revolution House ever since the memorable event from which it takes its name. In the subjoined representation of it, the second window from the door, on the right, belongs to the room which was occupied by the distinguished patriots whose names will be ever dear to the lovers of British freedom. In this room an old arm-chair is still preserved in which the Earl of Devonshire is reported to have sat during the conference, and which seems to be corroborated by the antique appearance of the chair itself, which gives it a claim to a much earlier date. This parlour, as it is called, has no communication with the other parts of the house, having a separate entrance behind, facing towards Sheffield. The whole building is now fast going to decay, and therefore its introduction into our pages will not be without its interest and value as an historic memorial of one of the most celebrated epochs in the history of our land.



THE FIRST WINDMILL AT JERUSALEM.



REVOLUTION HOUSE, WHITTINGTON, DERBYSHIRE.